Insure in Your Own Company — LACOMBE FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY — Rates the Lowest. Prompt and Fair Settlements

Coal

Dr. J. B. Harrington V.S.

COAL ! COAL ! !
$5.00 Per Ton Delivered.
H. A. DAY.

The Western Globe.

IF YOU WANT COAL PHONE 58
Second-hand Ford to sell or trade. H. A. DAY.

Top prices for Grain can only be realized by using the Thoroughly Reliable Fanning Mills sold by **H. L. Brown**

VOL. XI. CHAR[illegible] HALPIN, Editor and Manager. Publisher. LACOMBE, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1917. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

Heating Stoves

We Have a few Heaters.

Odd sizes, to clean up this month

No.
11 Oak Heaters Regular $8.50 reduced to ... ... $ 6.00
13 Oak Heaters Regular $10.50 reduced to ... ... $ 7.50
15 Oak Heaters Regular $14.50 reduced to ... ... $ 9.50
13 Cheerful Hot Blast Regular $14.50 reduced to $ 9.50
16 Loyal Hot Blast Regular $18.00 reduced to ... $13.00

Also odd pieces of furniture at ⅓ off

Morrison & Johnston, Limited

The Merchants Bank of Canada

CONSERVE THE LIVE STOCK OF OUR DISTRICT

FINISH THE FEEDERS IN LACOMBE

KEEP THE HEIFERS AT HOME

Total Assets One Hundred Millions

An Office of the Bank is Also Established at Rimbey

Dressed and Undressed Lumber

Our policy is to carry a COMPLETE STOCK which comprises BUILDING MATERIAL of all kinds to suit every purpose and pocket. Fence Post, Lump Coal, Nut Coal and Hardwood.
[illegible] PROMPT ATTENTION given to all orders Large or Small.

ATLAS LUMBER CO., LIMITED
O. W. THORNE, Local Manager

There's Health and Comfort in a Hot Water Bottle

A hot water bottle should have a place in every home. It does more than provide comfort for cold feet. It furnishes heat in a form which may be easily applied in the treatment of such ailments as toothache, neuralgia, earache, and cramps. Our hot water bottles are of the best quality, and we keep them under right conditions so as to insure against deterioration.

2 Quart size (guaranteed 2 years), $2.00.
3 Quart Size (guaranteed 2 years), $2.25.

The McDermid Drug Co., Ltd.
D. A. Lothian, - - Manager

THE LEADING HARNESS SHOP

Special Prices on Oil Cake Meal in 500 lb or ton lots.

Calf Meal grows calves with or without milk.

All kinds of Stock Tonic and Louse Killer in Stock.

Robes Bells Blankets

W. L. ELLIOTT
Nanton Street Lacombe

January White-Wear Sale

THIS JANUARY WHITE-WEAR SALE is by all odds the Biggest Sale of its kind we have ever attempted. The complete stock of White-Wear—including the New Spring Stock which has just been received—has been placed on sale for the balance of January. Shop Early—the Good Things Always go First.

Women's Cambric Gowns
Neck and sleeves neatly trimmed with lace. Regular $1.00. for 75c.

Women's Cambric Gowns
Pull-Over style, neck trimmed with embroidery, and hemstiched; sleeves lace trimmed. Regular $1.35 for $1.00.

Women's Cambric Gowns
A very attractive garment; neck is trimmed with fine Swiss embroidery of elaborate design; threaded with wash silk ribbon, finely tucked yoke, sleeves with embroidery trimming.
A special value at $2.00—on sale at $1.65.

Women's Flannelette Gowns
In three qualities, all of soft, fleecy, pure white flannelette, and all nicely trimmed; full sizes.
$1.75 quality for $1.25
$2.00 quality for $1.50
$2.25 quality for $1.75

85c. to $1.25 Brassiers for 65c.—Cromptons, De Bovoise and Gossard make in sizes from 36 to 42, seven styles and qualities from 85c. to $1.25, all on sale at 65c.

Dr. Jaeger Wool Taffeta Shirt Waists—About one dozen to clear at just half price—$5 quality $2.50
Sizes 36 to 40

Navy Blue Shirt Waists—$2.50 quality $1.25.

Women's Cambric Combinations
$1.65 quality for $1.25
1.90 " " 1.45

Women's Cambric Underskirts
With deep flounce of fine muslin embroidery, $1.90 quality $1.65

Women's Satin Underskirts
In black and colors, clearing at $1.50

White Flannelette Blankets
Heavy quality, finished separately, blue or pink border, sizes 62 x80, price $1.75

Women's Cambric Drawers, Embroidery trimmed
75c. quality for 60c.
$1.25 " " 95c.

Women's Cotton Drawers
50c. quality for 25c.

Women's Vests and Drawers
Winter weight, of fine, pure white cotton, fleeced back, sizes 36 and 38, 35c.

Women's Combination Undersuits
of pure bleached cotton, light winter weight; $1.85 quality $1

Corset Covers, Reg. 65c. value, for 45c.
They are made of good quality all-over embroidery, lace strapping on shoulders

Corset Covers, 75c. quality 50c.
Of elaborate all-over embroidery shoulder straps.

Women's Silk and Wool Vest and Drawers
$4.00 quality $2.50 sizes 36 and 38.

Children's Fleece Lined Waists 35c.

Children's Flannelette Gowns
85c. and $1.00 quality for 65c.

Grocery Department

Okanagan Valley Apples, loose pack, box $1.50
Finest quality No. 1 wrapped Jonathan apples, large sizes, box $2.00
New California Navel Oranges, large sizes, dozen 40c.

MILLINERY CLEARING

Mounts and Wings 25c. regular up to 75c.

All Trimmed Hats reduced to $1.00 and $2.90 for Women's and 50c. for Girl's

F. E. McLEOD, Lacombe

When Tired and Nervous

If the end of the day finds you weary or irritable, with aching head and frayed nerves, you need something to tone and strengthen the system.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are a remedy which quickly helps in restoring normal conditions. They act on the stomach, liver and bowels, and so renew the strength, and steady the nerves. A few doses of these world-famed family pills will

Bring Welcome Relief

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Hunger is German King

Grave State of Unrest and Attacks By Socialists for War Suffering

A special from London says that light on Germany's peace proposal is given in a violent Socialistic pamphlet taken from a German prisoner by a Canadian. It reveals a grave state of unrest in a large section of Germany's civil population, naming various big cities such as Hamburg, Osnabruck, etc.

Headed by the single word "Hunger" in black gothic type, the pamphlet fiercely accuses German rulers of senselessly plunging the nation into the war. It derides von Bethmann-Hollweg's explanation that Britain is the cause of the famine, and declares the scarcity of food is an inevitable result of the insane idea of war on Britain, France and Russia.

The pamphlet points out that neutrals are now short of food, and even reduced in places to eating turnips themselves, thus lessening exports. In Germany and Austria the situation is hopeless and Turkey is scarcely able to feed its own armies. It declares the German aristocracy, the wealthy and the food dealers, do not feel the famine which is slowly starving the masses, and says that the military and political leaders have been deluding the people with lies about victories. All their assurances about getting food from conquered territories are lies. German levies quickly exhausted this food and now the people are starving in Serbia and Poland.

The indictment admits that Germany is able to continue the war for a while, but points that the result will be, in addition to the slaughter of the battlefield, hosts of women and children, dead and starving.

Now is the time for action to stop the war, concludes the address, appealing to all German Socialists to this end.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Value of the Blockade

Let us not under-estimate the value of the blockade. It is strangling Germany and her partners, while it is preserving the freedom of the seas for us and our allies. We and our friends are going about our business subject only to the illegal and inhumane operations of submarines. Those under-water craft have not inflicted on us as much injury proportionately as did the frigates of last century during the ten years which separated Trafalgar from Waterloo. We have, moreover, placed our grip on the enemy without drawing into the arena in opposition to us a single neutral power. That is a great achievement. We have exercised with increasing strictness a vigilance over their sea traffic such as has never been exercised before, and 1812 has not been repeated in our experience. —London Telegraph.

Going One Better

An American having told an Englishman that he shot on one particular occasion nine hundred and ninety-nine snipe, his interlocutor asked him why he didn't make it a thousand at once.

"No," said he, "it's not likely I'm going to tell a lie for one snipe."

Whereupon the Englishman, determined not to be outdone, began to tell a story of a man who swam from Liverpool to Boston.

"Did you see him yourself?" asked the Yankee suddenly.

"Yhy, yes, of course I did; I was coming across and our vessel passed him a mile out of Boston harbor."

"Well, I'm glad you saw him, stranger, 'cos he's a witness that I did it. I was that swimmer!" — Snap Shots.

A visitor to an English training camp was greatly shocked at the appearance of the men. Turn where he would, black eyes and bruised faces were astonishingly frequent among the soldiers.

"What's been the trouble?" he asked his friend.

"Had a row with the next regiment, that's all," replied the Corporal.

"What about?"

"Oh, the beggars set a sentry to watch their towel while it was out drying, and we felt insulted." — Youth's Companion.

Eddy's Matches

Although somewhat increased in price owing to the continued high prices of Potash, Glue, and other raw material, are of the usual high standard of quality which has made them famous for two-thirds of a century.

Always Ask for Eddy's Matches

Abolish Handkerchiefs For Hygienic Reasons

Dr. F. Robbins, of New York, Says Handkerchiefs Are Source of Infection

Dr. F. Robbins, a well-known New York physician, urges the abolition of the pocket-handkerchief, because he firmly believes it to be a source of infection long after a person has recovered from such diseases as infantile paralysis and even common colds.

"The day will come," he says, "when the customary cotton rag is replaced by the cheap and clean Japanese paper napkin, which is burned after it has been used. Infants and children are helpless against the rubbing of strange handkerchiefs over their perspiring and grimy faces. The public roller-towel of the past was inocuous as compared to the family pocket-handkerchief. Bitter experience will drive home the lesson that neglected noses, mouths and throats are largely if not exclusively responsible for the ultimate crippling of the unfortunate victims of disease and ignorance."

A Pill That is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem, they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

Too Many Breeds

Limiting the Breeds and Varieties to Suit the Locality

Rural New Yorker. — At many of the country fairs you will find prizes offered for too many breeds of live stock, or too many varieties of fruit. The real business of the county will be done in three or four breeds or half a dozen varieties. These are the kinds best adapted to the soil and climate, and work should be concentrated upon them. There is little sense in offering a lot of money for breeds and varieties not suited to the locality. That will only call in a lot of "ringers" who walk away with prize money which ought to be kept inside the county. Far better offer it in prizes which will interest the smaller breeders or the men with good grade stock. When it is evident that a county is particularly well suited to producing the Jersey cow and the Baldwin apple, spend the money so as to bring out the best Jersey and the best Baldwin rather than a lot of novelties and toys!

Meaning of Service

The Extent of Each One's Duty Depends on His Ability to Serve

In Canada the war has done more than anything else to teach us the meaning of service. We are coming to realize as we have not done in the past that every citizen has responsibilities to the state, and that the extent of each one's duty of service depends upon his ability to serve. If the lesson be well learned it will mean much for the future of this country. It will also result in an electorate trained to select men for public office on the basis of ability and integrity. It will also meet the difficulties of public ownership by providing in the public service generally a continuous supply of men as able and as devoted to their work as those available for private enterprise. If the idea of service grips the citizens of this country Canada may easily lead the world in working out a solution for most of the problems which now beset society. — Toronto News.

It Takes a Whole Week to Say "Tank" in German

One Abbreviation Is "Schuentzengrabenangriffs-Maschine"

What is a "scheutzengrabenangriffs-maschine?" Don't you know? It is the same thing as a "schuetrengrabenvernightungsautomobil." What beaten again? Then learn that the two above words are German abbreviations for "tank."

If these words give any idea of the impression our "tanks" have made upon the German mind, it is small wonder that Fritz trembles at their approach.

Another remarkable word invented by the Germans is "jusquaboutist." Lloyd George, they say, is a "jusquaboutist." The word is derived from General Gallieni's declaration that he would defend Paris "jusqu'au bout" —"till the finish."

The Germans are not the only people, by any means, to coin queer words. Probably they have some special name for the Gurkha, but, whatever it is, it can hardly be better than Tommy's "cut-and-come-again."

"Coal boxes," "Woolly Marias," "Whistling Willies" and "Jack Johnsons" are, of course, household words by now. But we do not all know the term "haricot bean," which means a bullet, or "spider's web," which is often used to denote a barbed wire entanglement.

French sulphur matches possess one of the queerest nicknames. They are called "Asquiths," since after they are struck one has to "wait and see" the result!

Manitoba Boosts Of Grain Acreage

Deputy Minister of Agriculture Is Proud of High Per Capita Figures

The output of grain per capita by the Manitoba farmers is claimed by J. H. Evans, acting deputy minister of agriculture, to be greater than that of any other known agricultural country.

Rural population in the province has increased in the past ten years, but owing to advanced methods the yield of grain has increased in greater proportion. This has been possible through the use of larger implements, one man being able to perform the work required on a half section under favorable circumstances.

In 1906 Manitoba had a population of 250,000 with 2,141,537 acres under wheat, 1,155,961 acres under oats and 474,242 acres under barley, as compared with 2,994,529 acres in wheat, 2,062,411 acres in oats and 1,153,660 acres in barley during 1916.

These figures fail to take into account the much larger acreage summerfallowed of recent years, compared with the acreage thus tilled say ten years ago, when the land was newer and freer from weeds.

Flax was grown on 18,790 acres in 1906, as against 55,608 acres in 1916. While flax has increased it has never been a popular crop in Manitoba. Rye, on the other hand, has gained popularity quite rapidly of recent years. Particularly is this true of winter rye, the chief reason for this being its value as a crop to combat weeds in general and wild oats in particular. Ten years ago 4,195 acres were seeded to rye, while the most recent figures represent 32,559 acres.

Until quite lately eastern friends and neighbors to the south were of the opinion that they enjoyed a natural monopoly of the conditions suitable for corn growing, and while Manitoba does not presume to be able to grow corn to such an extent and with such success as they do, it is making rapid progress along this line.

The introduction of suitable varieties has paved the way for a hopeful future in corn growing, 1906 saw 6,246 acres in corn, while 1916 harvested 34,960 acres, and there is every reason to believe that next season will enable this acreage to be greatly increased.

Corn measuring eight to nine feet in height is quite common this year, and some stakes have measured over ten feet six inches. With the adoption of more intensified systems of farming, embodying well thought out crop rotations, corn, root crops and potatoes will naturally increase in importance.

Manitoba has passed through the experimental stage in the use of farm tractors. While this experience has proven costly in many instances, the average farmer throughout the province has a fairly definite idea in his mind as to uses to which a tractor can be put with profit. This is another instance in connection with farm management where success or failure is largely dependent upon the human factor, and the nature of the farm being operated.

In 1905, 2,465 threshing machines were operated on Manitoba farms. Increased acreage under tillage demanded more fall plowing. It was difficult to continue a member of a threshing rig and still carry on tillage operations on the home farm. There is also a well-founded belief that stock threshing tends to scatter weeds from farm to farm. The result is that many smaller machines now operate and the number has been increased to 4,102.

The awakening to the opportunities in the live stock industry confronted the farmer with the need for pasture and hay. Ten years ago the western rye grass, while known in many parts of the province, was not receiving the support of agricultural experts.

Kenneth McIvor of Virden doubtless was the warmest advocate of western rye grass. The tables have turned, and it is recognized today as one of our most valuable grasses, and is grown on close to 3,000 acres of land, while brome grass and timothy are much better understood, nearly 30,000 acres of the former and 140,000 acres of the latter being grown in the province the present season.

One can safely say that ten years ago there was comparatively little clover and alfalfa grown outside of our experimental farms. The introduction of hardy varieties, together with the knowledge gained as to cultural methods, have brought these valuable fodder crops to greater prominence. The use of nitro culture or some other medium for inoculation has also accounted in no small measure for the success attained in the production of clover and alfalfa; approximately there are 7,000 acres in clover and 8,000 acres in alfalfa during the present season, making a total area of 250,000 acres in fodder crops.

As a natural outcome of the trend of events there is considerable growth of the dairy industry. The growth of population, erection of comfortable farm homes, production of succulent feeds and a splendid home market, were factors demanding the expansion of the dairy industry. "It has to grow, it will grow and we can't stop it," is the way one farmer accounts for the increased production in dairy products.

Some five years ago butter was being imported in carloads to Winnipeg. This year sixty carloads have been exported already. Creamery butter made in 1905 amounted to 1,249,967 pounds, in 1915 to 5,839,667 pounds. The growth of the butter-making has largely occurred through butter factories. Manitoba has in the neighborhood of forty creameries and twenty-five cheese factories.

It was to be expected that the live stock industry would develop rapidly. This has been the history of the commencement of farm operations in every country. Our geographical situation entails long hauls to seaboard, and therefore our exports must be in as concentrated a form as possible.

The fact that Ontario farmers have been able in years gone by to purchase feeders from the West and also purchase grain grown in our western provinces, to finish these steers on higher priced land has taught us a valuable lesson.

A couple of Kentuckians, meeting in a feud district, according to an exchange, one asked the other:

"Look here, Bill, what did you shoot at me for. I ain't got no quarrel with you."

"You had a feud with Ben Walker, didn't you?"

"But Ben's dead."

"Well, I'm his executor." — New York Tribune.

CHILBLAINS

RELIEVED AND QUICKLY CURED WITH

EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers

DOUGLAS & CO. Prop'rs. Napanee, Ont.

Boy Scout Notes

Proficiency Badges Awarded for Boy Scout Efficiency

Boy Scout efficiency is in a very large measure aided and encouraged by the Proficiency Badges. Boy Scout training includes a wide variety of subjects, and the Scout who is successful in passing tests on each subject is entitled to a Proficiency Badge for each subject; that is, if a boy is smart enough he may win 30 or more of these badges. And the boy who is efficient in all, or nearly all the subjects is well developed both in mind and body.

A great many of the Scouts, however, try to become more efficient in some subjects than in others, and it is mostly the case in every province that from time to time a certain group of subjects are more favored than others. For instance, in Ontario during the past year 290 Scouts were awarded the Ambulance Badge, 220 the Laundryman Badge, 220 the Pathfinder Badge, and 214 the Cyclist Badge. In comparison, only 25 qualified for the Electrician Badge, 8 for the Friend-to-Animals Badge, 29 for the Pioneer Badge, 8 for the Photographer badge, 3 for the Prospector Badge, 20 for the Signaller Badge, etc. Of course it would be unfair to score the boys for not taking more interest in certain subjects, without first looking into local conditions and determining whether or not it would be feasible for them to qualify in one subject as easily as in another.

In Quebec Province during the past year the Fireman badge had 97 more winners than any other badge, 276 Scouts qualifying for this badge. The Missioner Badge was next, with 179 winners; the Ambulance Badge next with 138 winners, and the Laundryman Badge following closely with 127 winners.

In Manitoba, as in Quebec, considerably more Fireman badges were won than any other. The total number of Fireman badges awarded was 170. The Missioner badge, which was next in order, had 130 winners. In Manitoba, the Handyman badge seems to be more popular than in any other province. Strange to say, in nearly every province considerably more Laundryman badges were won this year than ever before. This applies particularly to Ontario and Quebec. In order to qualify for this badge the Scout must wash and finish garments of linen, cotton, wool and flannel, including dressing a shirt, and a theoretical test as the examiner may require. To win the Fireman badge, the Scout must have a knowledge of chutes, ropes, jumping sheets and fire extinguishers. He must pass tests in the fireman's lift, dragging patients and passing buckets, and have a knowledge of how to turn in an alarm, how to enter burning buildings and work in fumes, how to prevent the spread of fire, how to prevent bush fires, how to rescue animals, etc., etc.

Another badge which usually has many winners in most of the provinces, is the Cooks' badge. Any boy who can cook a good meal out on a tramp or in camp is usually held in high esteem by his fellow-Scouts, and so most Scouts show a desire to be efficient in this subject. In order to qualify for the Cooks' badge the Scout must be able to lay and light a fire and make a cooking place with a few bricks, stones or logs; cook the following dishes: porridge, Irish stew, vegetables, plain egg omelet, boiled, fried, scrambled and poached eggs, make tea, coffee or cocoa, rice puddings, batter pudding, and pancakes, also clean and cook fish. He must be able to mix dough and bake bread in an oven or make a damper or twist (round steak) at a camp fire. He must have a knowledge of the methods used in cooking meats and explain the uses of baking powder and baking soda.

The following is an extract from the diary of a Manchester Boy Scout on coastguard duty: Friday.—It is now midday, and H—— and I have just come off duty. We have had a very interesting morning. Two Government patrol boats have passed quite close to us, also two tugs towing a big salvage crane, which in turn was towing a derelict. Life here is great. You have no idea how important and "bossy" we feel when on watch, because even the soldiers come to us every hour to know if we have any messages or orders. The dugouts, trenches, guns, etc., along the coast are simply glorious; really, I'm in my element. We are on very good terms with the soldiers—so good, in fact, that when we said it was a bit cold in our bungalows the lieutenant asked for blankets, and the men, I believe, offered 50, 10 of which were accepted. I have now four blankets and a greatcoat, also a ground sheet and camp bed, and I really sleep as well here as I do at home, the only difference being that I find no difficulty in getting up when called at all hours of the night or day. We get a 36-hour rest, "stand off (nautical expression), every fifth day.

I have charge of the log, and it practically takes up all my spare time, because we are on twelve hours and off twelve. But the log-book promises to be a very interesting volume when completed if I keep up on the same lines as I have begun. The men here—I mean the regular coastguards—are very decent fellows. Yesterday morning I had the job of cleaning all the rifles, revolvers, swordsticks and leather work, and got complimented on the way in which I did it (so I suppose I shall always have the job). This is the advantage (?) of being a thorough workman (please tell father this).

This is a rotten, flat and uninteresting coast, although the surf on the reefs (of which there are plenty) makes a very pretty picture. It is a fine place for landing "Germhuns" if they knew where to come; but all the nice landing places are jolly well guarded. Yesterday two of my fellow "mud-diggers" came back in a very excited and breathless condition —they said that they had found a mine washed ashore. It turned out to be an old boiler off a ship. Of course, much joking followed. Jokes, etc., are the catch here, everybody is so high-spirited.

The Husband: It promises well.

The Artist: Yes! It will be a speaking likeness.

The Husband: Then perhaps you'd better tone it down just a little. — London Opinion.

Use Waste Heat To Run Factories

Engineering Finds Ways of Utilizing Energy That Goes Up Chimneys

Science and engineering are advancing so rapidly and so sanely that it is fast becoming unethical to waste anything whatsoever. Having determined the best way of performing the fundamental operations of an industry, it is next in order to attend strictly to the details and to glean from by-products and waste materials whatever of good may be left in them. For years we have been wasting heat evolved in some of our industries when it is possible to utilize it to advantage and obtain from it a return which is mostly pure "velvet."

Recently Arthur D. Pratt told the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the annual meeting how waste heat from copper refining furnaces open hearth furnaces, beehive coke ovens, cement kilns and other sources is successfully utilized for making steam to run engines and generate electricity. The heat which formerly poured out of the stacks of the plants of such industries, and does so still in some cases, is being successfully used by modern methods in up-to-date plants. Boilers of special design are erected in the plants in question and the heat is passed to these boilers before it is permitted to escape up the stack. Much of the power necessary to operate the plant can be obtained from the steam generated by this waste heat, and the immediate saving to the company will be appreciated by succeeding generations, who will find it necessary to use the coal supplies we are too often wasting carelessly.

Mr. Pratt estimates that the value of the saving due to the installation of waste heat boilers in the steel industry alone amounts to about two million dollars a year. His figures for one cement plant show that the power generated by the waste heat is worth $34,000 a year.

A Prime Dressing for Wounds. — In some factories and workshops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It is just as quick in action and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh. There is no other Oil that has its curative qualities.

Germany's Great Fear

The wastage in the military man power of Germany is eloquently admitted by the drastic measures that have been adopted by the Reichstag. Under a new "Home Army" Bill every German male from 17 years to 60, not serving the colors or engaged on munitions, will be compelled to enroll for service. The selection will be subject to several exemptions, but these are few. The organization will be in the hands of the heads of military districts, although they will be assisted by representatives of the people. Contraventions will be punished by imprisonment or by a fine up to 10,000 marks. There is considerable opposition to the measure.

The Aboriginal Tongue

North American Indians Spoke at Least 500 Languages

The Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, which conducts studies and investigations among the Indians, is constantly bombarded with requests for "the Indian word" for this and that.

It may be worth while to explain to the public, therefore, that there is no one American Indian language. On the contrary there are about 1,000 languages in the two Americas, and practically 500 distinct Indian languages north of Mexico. It becomes, then, impossible to give "the" Indian word for any English equivalent, and consequently it is usually chosen from the language of the tribe which inhabits, or once inhabited, the particular section of the country from which the request comes.

Fortunately for the student of Indian linguistics, nearly all the tribal and family languages may be classified into groups, so that it is not necessary for the philologist to learn each language; he studies the basic principles of the speech of a linguistic group, and, following certain rules and exceptions, is able to comprehend much of the speech of its several branches.

Why suffer from corns when they can be painlessly rooted out by using Holloway's Corn Cure?

First Effects of "Man-Power" Act

The first effect of the German "Man-Power Act" passed by 235 votes against 19, was to awaken intense hatred among the wives of working men in Berlin. Its application being immediate, by unpardonable tactlessness the police received orders to carry it out in the poor quarters of the city. Several houses were at once visited, and women, who had been known to work at factories at one time in their lives, were ordered to report themselves at the military offices opened for the purpose. Two hundred women, instead of doing so, gathered in one of the main thoroughfares and denounced the measure, refused to obey the police, and cried "To —— with the Kaiser! We want peace." Many arrests were made, in trying to effect which the police suffered severely from stones thrown at them by the mob of women.

An Irish waiter named Kenny was noted for his wit and ready answers. A party of gentlemen who were staying at the hotel heard of Kenny's wit and one of them made a bet that he would say something that Kenny couldn't answer at once.

A bottle of champagne was ordered, and the one who had made the bet took hold of the bottle and commenced to open it. The cork came out with a bang and flew into Kenny's mouth.

"Ah," he said, "that is not the way to Cork!"

Kenny took the cork out of his mouth and replied:

"No; but it's the way to Kill-Kenny.' "—Baltimore Sun.

"Sad case, poor old Brown! I knew of several doctors who have given him up."

"Dear me, I am surprised, and he looks so healthy! What's the matter with him?"

"He never pays his bills."

"Betty is always so lively and cheerful."

"Yes, she's a Pollyannamated little creature."

This Ointment Possesses Power to Heal the Skin

Two Cases Which Prove the Extraordinary Healing Power of Dr. Chase's Ointment

The use of Dr. Chase's Ointment is wonderfully satisfactory because you can actually see the results accomplished. It is surprising what change can be brought about in a single night by this great healing ointment.

Mr. George Beavis, 119 James street, Peterboro, Ont., writes: "As a healing ointment, I consider Dr. Chase's the best obtainable. I had a large running sore on my leg, and although I had tried all the prescriptions of two doctors I was unable to get any relief from the pain or to get the sore healed. One day my druggist handed me a sample box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and I used it with such good results that I decided to give the ointment a fair trial. Altogether I used four boxes, and am glad to be able to say that the sore on my leg is entirely healed up. Since this experience with Dr. Chase's Ointment I have recommended it to many people."

Mrs. W. W. Oliver, Port George, Annapolis Co., N. S., writes: "I am going to tell you my experience with Dr. Chase's Ointment. There was a spot came on my face something like a mole, but it kept getting worse, and several doctors whom I consulted said it was skin cancer, and that it would have to be cut or burned out. I intended having this done, but changed my mind when my brother recommended Dr. Chase's Ointment. Before I had finished one box of the ointment this skin trouble had gone, and has not bothered me since. I cannot praise Dr. Chase's Ointment too much, and you are at liberty to publish this letter."

If you have never used Dr. Chase's Ointment, send a two-cent stamp for a sample box, and mention this paper. Price sixty cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

The Mineral Wealth Of Northern Canada

Better Chances There Than In Any Other Country, Says Mining President

An emphasis on the importance of the mining industry in Canada was laid by Mr. Arthur A. Cole, president of the Canadian Mining Institute, in an address before the Empire Club of Toronto. "Only a small portion of Northern Ontario has been prospected," he said. "From Cobalt to the Arctic there is offered better chances of obtaining valuable mineral deposits than in any other country in the world."

Mr Cole quoted figures to show that the railroads of Canada and of the United States carried more mineral products than agricultural products. In Canada for six years up to 1913 the freight from mines in this country more than doubled the freight from the land, and manufacturing products were less than either. Germany had gained so far in this war the Belgian coalfields and the iron mines in Lorraine, and the loss of both of them would mean her annihilation.

Canada leads the world in her production of coal, asbestos, nickel, talc, feldspar, mica, graphite, silver and gold. "With such a rich inheritance we would be delinquent if we did not give it all the attention it deserves," delared Mr. Cole. In the past there had been too little co-operation between manufacturers and miners. Mining was one of the basic industries, and entered more or less into the lives of everyone. It costs seven millions per annum to run Cobalt camp, and most of that money came to Toronto. And Cobalt was only one of a group of mines.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

"Destroy the Whole Government"

Among a batch of correspondence found among the German dead on the Somme are some letters which show an altered tone toward the war. Here is a sample:

"The war is a low, scoundrelly affair," writes a member of the 3rd Ersatz Regiment. "The German Government deceives the people. One sees it very clearly in this wholesale murder. One can hardly help being ashamed of being a German since we put up with this. We must turn our rifles round and destroy the whole government. That gang have caused us to be killed. Remember this if I don't come back, dear Greta. It is already quite clear that Germany is losing, and getting into a horrible state."

John Bull and Uncle Sam

Nicknames Applied to Nations as Well as Individuals

A nickname is not always applied to a person; but sometimes to nations. In fact, nearly every nation has some sort of nickname. Two of the most important ones are England and the United States.

For many generations England has been nicknamed "John Bull." "John Bull" means beefy, brawny and obstinate. It is a popular personification of the English people. He is represented as a bluff, corpulent, irascible old fellow, clad in leather breeches and top boots, and carrying a stout oaken cudgel. The nickname is derived from Doctor Arbuthnot's satire entitled "The History of John Bull," a political skit on the subject of the Spanish succession, first published in 1712 and afterward reprinted complete in Pope's "Miscellany" in 1728.

Arbuthnot thus describes John Bull:

"In the main he was an honest, plain-dealing fellow, choleric, bold and of very inconstant temper. Very apt to quarrel with his best friends, especially if they pretended to govern him. If you flattered him you might lead him as a child."

But with no less distinction is "Uncle Sam" the type of an American and the tutelary genius of the United States. The phrase "Uncle Sam" arose during the war of 1812. An army contractor named Elbert Anderson had a store yard at a small town on the Hudson. A government inspector named Samuel Wilson, who was always called "Uncle Sam," superintended the examination of the supplies, and when they were passed each cask, box or package was marked "E. A.—U. S.," the initials of the contractor and of the United States. The man whose duty it was to mark the casks, being asked what the letters meant, replied that they stood for Elbert Anderson and "Uncle Sam."

The story was retold, printed and spread throughout the army and the country.

The latest story of the "Bang went saxpence" series: There were two Hielan'men, an' they were at the front. An' yin o' them cotch a hen an' the ither yin was jist goin' to thraw its neck.

"No' the noo," says the first yin; "let her be till the morn's mornin'. She micht lay an egg."—Pickings.

Love is like a game of poker — a young man often wants a hand he cannot get.

The Vogue of the Bible

About Eighteen Million Copies Are Put Into Circulation Annually

Bible! Thirty Bible societies throughout the world put into circulation annually about 18,000,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures. When to this is added 10,000,000 more, the output of private publishing houses, it is readily seen that the Bible is entitled to be called the world's "best seller." It pays to advertize, however, even the sacred Scriptures, so the New York Bible society urged the second Sunday in Advent as Universal Bible Sunday. Every Sunday of the year, in Sunday school and church service, the Bible is held before the people as the way of life, but by a special observance in all churches throughout the world the place of the Bible is developing character, and its moulding influence in Christian civilization might be effectively emphasized. Christian nations have not yet attained the Biblical standard of conduct, but wherever the Bible goes throughout the world there civilization begins to look up and to be inspired with new ideals.—Leslie's.

Try This on Hubby

"What do you suppose has come over Mr. Blank this morning?" asked Mrs. Blank astonished. "I never saw him so happy. He started out of the house whistling like a bird."

"Maybe I'm to blame, ma'am," replied the new maid. "I got the packages mixed up and gave him birdseed instead of his breakfast food."

An automaton figure of a man, constructed in Paris for advertising purposes, can be put in more than 5,600 different poses by an electric motor in its base, while a concealed phonograph makes it speak and sing.

He Was Short

Early one evening a frail little girl entered a candy store and asked for a cake of chocolate. After she had the candy she put four pennies on the counter and started out. The storekeeper, though averse to frightening the little thing, called after her, in a gentle voice:

"You're a penny short."

"No, you're a penny short," she called back as she disappeared.—London Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

"I say, keeper! I'm sure I hit that bird. Didn't you see the feathers fly?"

Keeper: Yes, sir, and they took the bird with them.

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BRITISH UNIVERSITIES CONTRIBUTE REMARKABLE AID TO THE NATION

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH TO HELP WIN THE WAR

Mobilization of the Brain Power of the English Universities Proven to Be a Most Important Factor in Accomplishing Necessary Investigation Along Scientific Lines

Aeroplane and submarine construction has been vitally affected by the discoveries of English university professors during the war. The ministry of munitions has given the Brooklyn Eagle's London correspondent some splendid examples of how bookish men, devoting their intense scientific knowledge to the development of man-killing devices, have achieved some brilliant results.

The mobilization of the brain power of English universities was not accomplished without some delay and confusion, for the British War Office had not encouraged the meddling of professors with the affairs of fighting. The German government, on the contrary, had encouraged since 1870 the closest intimacy between scientific research and the manufacture of munitions of war. It may be said that every German technical school was potentially and actually an arm of the war office.

At the outbreak of the war, complicated problems of construction immediately presented themselves to the British Government. The staffs of the four technical universities of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Sheffield placed themselves unreservedly at the disposal of the war office and the admiralty, and, acting under suggestions from the heads of departments, began to work along certain definite lines. The two most important weapons of modern warfare, about which least was known, were the aeroplane and the submarine. Attention was largely concentrated upon these arms of the service.

Professors of botany, textiles, metallurgy, geography and chemistry began to conduct difficult series of experiments. The composition of high explosives in aeroplane bombs was studied, and Dr. Lang, professor of botany at Manchester, conducted most important researches into the causes of the deterioration of linen aeroplane wings. The engineering department found new methods of testing gauges for height and depression, while the chemical department regularly inspected and tested various explosives made by the ministry of munitions.

The question of wireless telegraphy from aeroplanes was undertaken by a Manchester professor, who made an important discovery. These discoveries were of the utmost importance in bringing the British aeroplane to the present state of efficiency so wonderfully demonstrated on the Somme front. The Eagle's correspondent has been given access to the official records of what these Manchester professors actually accomplished, and although the ministry of munitions has requested a certain discreet amount of vagueness in the description, the correspondent may state that when the exact results are published after the war (if they are) professors in American technical schools will be astonished at what has been done within a brief two years' experimenting.

The submarine question presented two aspects. The offensive aspect, embracing the questions of concealment, propulsion and offensive armament, and the defensive aspect, dealing almost entirely with the detection and capture of German submarines. The Daily Express stated that one of the men who invented steel nets for catching submarines was a university professor.

The distillation of various important substances from coal tar has been continuously carried on in the Manchester laboratories, as likewise the continuous testing and analysis of samples of steel. Prof. Miles Walker, of the engineering department, has invented a portable shield, bullet-proof at point-blank range; the war office recently adopted some of the essential features. Inventions have been made for the manufacture of shrapnel and for important parts of munitions-making tools. S. Lees, a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and a member of the mechanical engineering department of Manchester University, has been given leave of absence to enable him to accept a commission as engineer lieutenant in the British navy, where he is responsible for all the short courses of instruction on internal combustion engines which are now given to naval officers serving on submarines or in the rival naval air service.

Liverpool University has concentrated on the manufacture of drugs, work on high explosives, manufacture of gauges for munitions workers and pathological and bacteriological work for the war office.

One of the most important discoveries has been made at Leeds University with regard to the tanning of leather. The work of Prof. Procter, head of the leather industries department, reads more like romance than war reality. He has been the chief originator of the chrome leather tanning process, which accelerates tanning from 10 weeks to 16 hours. This department has given information and advice to the clothing department of the war office with regard to military leathers, and has made it indirectly possible to provide the boots needed by the armies of Great Britain and her allies without disastrous delay.

During the critical period immediately following the outbreak of the war, the dyeing department of Leeds University placed its entire equipment and personnel at the disposal of the British Government. It will be remembered that there was a dangerous shortage of chemical products—due to the cutting off of the German supply. During the past eight months technical investigations have been in progress on manufacturing processes for dyestuffs and raw materials not hitherto made in England. These investigations, which are kept secret, are shown to have been successful, although the exact degree of success will not be apparent until German and English dyestuffs take their place in the open market.

Commercial experiments in the cultivation of flax, owing to the stoppage of the Belgian flax supply, were also conducted. The textile industries department has organized entirely new combinations of machinery to produce yarns and fabrics of a type hitherto imported from the continent. The staff of this department has helped in testing khaki for British uniforms and has given valuable advice to the war office in procuring yarn for ammunition belt fabric. Professors of chemistry have engaged in the preparations of antitoxins for new wounds.

Members of the staff of Sheffield University have conducted geographical and geological investigations for the admiralty, and the metallurgical laboratories have similarly been lent to the admiralty for the purpose of chemical analysis of certain materials. Prof. J. O. Arnold, F.R.S., who holds the chair of metallurgy at Sheffield, has been for the last 20 years confidential adviser to the admiralty and of the leading Sheffield armament firms. Until comparatively recent years the science of steel had been a neglected study, but Prof. Arnold gave an immense impetus to the study by his important researches. Of the 32 discoveries relative to the constituents of steel, 29 have been made in the laboratories of Sheffield University. "Sheffield steel" is a byword in America.

Previous to the outbreak of the war a growing dissatisfaction was apparent in England with the traditional academic methods of Oxford and Cambridge. It was felt that these two pre-eminent universities should contribute something more definite and practical to English life than the development of a languid manner and an exclusive accent, with the ability of quoting Latin and Greek tags. Although Oxford and Cambridge have given their last undergraduates to the new armies and have suffered heavily in casualties, their record, based on actual results, will scarcely stand comparison today with the four northern universities.

All France Is United

Matin Editor Asserts Nation Will Fight to Victory Despite Cost

"France will fight to the end and to victory—however long it may require, whatever the expense, however great the cost in suffering."

Stephane Lauzanne, editor of the Paris Matin, made that declaration in a lecture in the hall of French Museum of Art, 599 Fifth avenue, New York, the other night. His subject was "With the French Soldiers in the Trenches Before Verdun." As a lieutenant, M. Lauzanne commanded a company engaged in the defence of Verdun. He is now attached to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"Louis Barthou, a former minister, expressed our purpose when he declared 'All France for all the war,'" said M. Lauzanne. "In our ranks rich and poor are fighting side by side. We know no republican, no catholic, no royalist, no free thinker. Negro troops made the recapture of Douaumont possible. We are all thoroughly united for France and the right."

The speaker described vividly the honors of the fighting at Les Eparches, a knoll, at one side of which were the French, on the other the Germans, while the summit was strewn with the bodies of thousands of dead. He told of meeting an enthusiastic young soldier who was soon to go on leave of absence to see his mother. First, however, he had to do eight days' service at Les Eparches. Unmindful of the danger, he said, "I shall go most heartily."

Before the expiration of eight days he fell mortally wounded. When his captain leaned over to receive his final message the young soldier again said: "I shall go most heartily."

"That is the spirit of the French people today," said M. Lauzanne.

Tribute to Canada's Women

From General Sir William Robertson

Upon learning of the work which is being done by Canadian women in munition plants, General Sir William Robertson wrote the following letter, under date of Nov. 2. This letter has been received by the department of labor of the imperial munitions board:

"It is most gratifying to hear of the splendid work being done by the women of Canada in the production of munitions. It does not, however, cause me any surprise, for the way in which Canadian women have so freely offered their manhood—husbands, sons and brothers — is a clear proof of their determination to support the Empire, and of their readiness to bear the sacrifices thereby entailed. I entertain the highest confidence in the power of our women, not only to render great assistance in the actual performance of work, but also to invigorate and stimulate a spirit of devotion and determination on the part of the men."

Prayer to Be Heard

Dick and Jimmy were spending a few days with their grandmother, who spoils them, as grandmothers will. One night they were saying their prayers, and little Jimmy vociferated his petitions to the heavenly throne in a voice that could be heard a mile. He was telling the Divine Providence what he wanted for Christmas and his enthusiasm in the cause got on his brother's nerves.

"What are you praying for Christmas presents so loud for?" interrupted Dick. "The Lord ain't deaf."

"No," whispered Jimmy, "but grandma is."

Keen Disappointment

Gregory, aged six, was being driven from the station on his first visit to Yorkshire. His mother, noticing a troubled look on his face as he glanced about, said, "What's the matter, dear? Don't you like the beautiful country?"

"Yes, mother; but on my map Yorkshire is brown!"

Professor, to Old Cook: Regina, you have been with me now twenty-five years. In reward for your faithful service I have decided to name this new beetle, which I have discovered, after you.

Back Up Men Doing The Fighting

More Munitions and Soldiers Are Wanted at Front

"The message which I should like to give to the people of Canada tonight is that we must back those heroic men of our who are fighting for us in the trenches. We must back them with reinforcements to fill the gaps and strengthen the line. We must back them with munitions that will save their lives and shorten the war. We must back them by tenderly caring for those left behind. And we must back them when they return victorious to Canada, which their sacrifices have ennobled and their valor will have saved for ourselves and for our children and the generations which are to come."

This was the keynote of a speech delivered by Sir Thomas White, the Minister of Finance, to an audience that crowded Massey Hall, Toronto, after his trip to England and the battle front. The speaker laid particular stress upon the splendid work being done by Canadian soldiers abroad and also paid high tribute to the people and government of England for the way in which they took care of the men of the Dominion forces, both on the firing line and in England.

The Canadian hospitals in England were doing a great work, said Sir Thomas. He paid particular attention to that of the Waldorf Astors, to whom, he said, Canada owed a great debt of gratitude for what they were doing at Cliveden.

He voiced Canada's determination to carry on the war to a victorious end, and prophesied that it would not end until Germany was prepared to meet the terms of the Allies.

"Canada," said Sir Thomas, "with a heterogenous population of eight millions, scattered over a territory as large as the continent of Europe, has recruited nearly 400,000 of her sons, has transported a quarter of a million overseas and has placed more than one hundred thousand in the forefront of the battle line of Western Europe.

"Before the war a borrowing nation, she is today financing her own heavy expenditures and in addition is loaning money to the Mother Country to aid her finance on this side of the Atlantic.

"Canada, before the war, with an adverse international trade balance of $300,000,000 today has a favorable balance, which for the current year will reach at least five hundred million dollars and probably more.

"When I left England the authorities there looked forward to no early termination of the war. The opinion of Sir William Robertson, chief of staff, appeared to be that we were not more than half-way through. But never has the national spirit been more indomitable. Whether the struggle that lies before us is short or long, they will see it through.

"All the circumstances surrounding the peace proposals were such as to create profound suspicion.

"Peace," he said, "a lasting peace, is the goal of our desire—the aim of all our policy—the greatest national asset which the British Empire can possess."

The western front, according to Sir Thomas, is the decisive theatre of the war, and that there Germany would be defeated. Any peace proposals must come from a thoroughly beaten foe. They must offer reparation for monstrous wrongs, expiation for unspeakable crimes. They must offer security for the peace of the future.

Americans Look to Canada And Russia for Seed

Ruling Price for Good Wheat May Be Over Two Dollars

Already a note of warning is sounded about the spring wheat seed. Land owners are quoted as declaring that the supply is not sufficient, and that unless Canada can come to the rescue importations must be brought from Russia. Some organizations of farmers have appealed to the federal authorities to effect the release of a supply of Russian wheat for import. If local supplies should prove sufficient, it looks like a ruling price of $2 to $2.25. If ever a bumper crop had been needed it was this year, and it failed to materialize in the aggregate. Every possible effort, even of extraordinary character, should be made to restore the equilibrium between supply and demand. Only students of the commercial situation glimpse the tremendous expansion in domestic requirements alone, under the influence of a nation of toilers at work under increased and increasing wages.—Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

Dominion and United States Protect Birds

International Treaty Has Been Arranged Between Them

An international treaty providing for the protection of the migratory birds has been arranged between Canada and the United States. Details of the agreement is made public by Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, who has had charge of the negotiations for Canada.

The matter was first taken up at Washington in 1914, and the movement has received the support of the departments of agriculture in both countries and the commission of conservation of Canada.

The chief aim of the agreement is to prevent the unnecessary slaughter of wild fowl and other migratory birds on both sides of the boundary. It has been agreed to restrict the open season for all such birds to 3 1-2 months. The open season must fall between September 1 and March 10.

The prohibition of spring shooting on both sides of the boundary also has been agreed to, and the international shipment of birds will be prohibited.

The treaty has received the warm approval of sportsmen and of all associations for the protection of wild fowl.

Another Scotticism

McTavish and Macpherson are adrift at sea in an open boat.

McTavish (on his knees): O, Lord, I ken I've broken maist o' thy commandments. And I've been a hard drinker all my days. But, O Lord, if we're spared this time, I promise never—

Macpherson: I widna commit myself ower far, Donald. I think I see land.—Life.

"Yus, mum, we've all got to cut down our pleasures in war time. Why, for the first time for twenty years we ain't got no performin' fleas down here."

Blackest Outrage Since Dark Ages

Germany's Treatment of the Belgians Cries to High Heaven!

An English woman named Miss Hobhouse has got herself "in bad" with her London friends. She recently made an extended tour through Belgium, under German chaperonage, naturally, and has returned to the London lecture platform to assure her fellow countrymen that "conditions are not nearly so bad as reported."

She is in the same class with a few American newspaper scribes, who more than a year ago were given the same special conduct and "saw nothing, heard nothing, and believed nothing." Miss Hobhouse would have the world to understand that all stories about German persecutions of Belgians were fabrics of perverted minds!

Nobody believes this woman, exactly as nobody credited the florid word-pictures of the American correspondents. Not a suggestion exists that these people were influenced by money or good cheer to hide facts. They were not permitted to see the actual situation! Those of us who have met and talked with men and women who have rendered almost continuous Red Cross service in Belgium since the invasion are not to be missed.

Germany's treatment of the Belgians cries to high heaven! It is the most damnable outrage since the close of the Dark Ages.

The letter by Cardinal Mercier is a calm, dispassionate statement of conditions in Belgium. When one considers that writing it and giving it to the world his Eminence defies the Pope, Benedict XV., the letter has a significance not to be underrated.

So long as the sands of time run Germany's treatment of unoffending Belgium will not be forgotten, or condoned, by the rest of the civilized world. — Julius Chambers, in the Brooklyn Eagle.

Calls Upon Us To End Hun Scourge

Holland Declares Cruelties Inflicted Upon Belgians Are More Vivid Every Day

The Associated Press has received from Amsterdam an "appeal to the American people" by the Holland section of the League of Neutral States. The appeal is signed by President Niemeyer and Secretaries Delafaille and Walch, and in part says:

"Your president has said that sooner or later a moment would come when the war would make the position of neutral nations unbearable. For us Hollanders that moment has arrived; not through our own sufferings, but because we cannot longer passively contemplate the ghastly suffering inflicted by Germany upon Belgium, our neighbor.

"To us the cruelty inflicted on the Belgians by Germany is more vivid every day. Every day numbers of fugitives, in spite of the deadly electric wire which the Germans have erected along the frontier, succeed in escaping to the Netherlands. From them we learn the painful details of the unutterable despair of the women and children who are left behind, and of the agonizing scenes which take place when husbands, brothers and sons, dragged from their homes, and womenfolk, are packed into cattle and freight cars and thus transported slaves to an unknown destination and to an unknown fate.

"To put an end to this—to arrest this hellish scourge, which at this moment lacerates the whole of Northern France and Western Russia—there is but one way open and that is collective action on the part of the neutral nations.

"And for you, citizens of the mightiest of the neutral states, it is, in our opinion, the right and duty to take the leadership upon you. This tyranny is not to be borne in patience, and the neutral nations can no longer stand idly by while in Western Europe the most primitive laws of humanity, observed even by uncivilized races, are trampled under foot.

"We appeal to you to urge your government to energetic and decisive action and to call upon the other neutral nations to rally around you. We do not hesitate to take it upon ourselves to speak with firm conviction in the name of humanity, and our hope is firmly fixed on that sense of justice which has always formed one of the most cherished traditions of the citizens of the United States. Americans, we are convinced that you will not disappoint our expectations."

"Like Bubbles on a Whale"

The "tanks" behaved well, as is their habit. One remained for a time stuck fast. The Boches hurled themselves at it, and, yelling like maddened Red Indians, danced a scalp dance round the monster. Sublimely indifferent, the tank closed its portholes, lowered the curtains, and shut the doors, and then waited philosophically for the end of the shower, not without letting loose from time to time some saucy broadsides from machine-guns to kill time and, incidentally a few Boches. Grenades glanced off its carapace like bubbles on the back of a whale, and if the Boches had been able to lend an ear they would have heard the whale and all its Jonahs roaring with homeric laughter. Soon after a detachment dashed up to help the tank, which then blithely once more pointed its nose towards the enemy.—Le Matin (Paris).

Under-estimated the English

The Leipziger Neuste Nachrichten says: When, in August, 1914, Lord Kitchener coined the phrase "For England the war will only begin in 1916," we smiled at him, since we believed that long before than we should have resumed our peaceful occupations. But in the meantime we have had to learn that we gravely underestimated the English as a nation. We know now that our real enemy sits upon the islands, and that he will ruthlessly employ every means to bring us to the ground. The English will use winter days to fill all gaps and store up new and colossal supplies, which will enable them in the spring to expend many times more ammunition than they have now at their disposal. What we have to do is to turn all Germany into one colossal munitions factory.

"Now, my boy, here are the stepping stones to success: industry, frugality—"

"Stepping stones? Gee whiz, dad, show me the speedway."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Duchess of Connaught Thanks Canadian Women

Much Pleased and Touched at Their Farewell Gift to Her Fund

Through Miss Dorothy Yorke, lady-in-waiting to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, Lady Borden has received a message of thanks to the women of Canada for the splendid farewell gift to her Royal Highness, which has been applied to the Duchess' Prisoners of War Fund. The letter reads:

"Clarence House, St. James, S.W., London.

"My Dear Lady Borden,—Her Royal Highness has asked me to write to you informally and to express to you how very much delighted and pleased she was to receive the cable announcing that the splendid sum of $55,585 had been placed to her credit at the Bank of Montreal in London. This wonderful farewell gift of the women of Canada has touched her very deeply, and she hopes you will convey to all those who worked so hard in collecting the money her very great appreciation of their kindness. She feels especially grateful to you for all the trouble you have taken in the matter. The sum has been placed on deposit at the bank, so the interest upon it will add substantially until the money is needed.

"Yours very sincerely,
"Dorothy Yorke."

Distribution of Food Supplies Britain's Problem

Food Controller Says Each Individual Must Have Just His Fair Share

Baron Devonport, speaking in the House of Lords, said the solution of the food question resolved itself into one of a system of rationing. It was not enough to maintain the food supplies, but it was overwhelmingly essential that they be distributed fairly.

The food controller said his first duty would be to ascertain the quantity of food stocks available and the stocks visible. There were many unpatriotic people, he said, trying to get hold of supplies in excess of their wants.

"My remedy," said Baron Devonport, "will be to adjust the supplies coming into the country so that everybody will have an equal chance of getting a fair share—no more and no less. On account of many people buying up supplies, sugar cannot be got at all. A remedy must be found for that. Possibly the only way will be by a system of rationing."

It was obvious, Baron Devonport added, that a general diminution in the consumption of staple food was necessary. At present this diminution could only be brought about by voluntary abstinence, but if voluntary abstinence was not successful it would be necessary to make abstinence compulsory.

Sample Grain Markets

Minister of Public Works Is Pushing His Ideas to Early Completion

Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works, states that sample markets will be established at all buying points in Western Canada at the earliest possible date. The cabinet council decided upon it prior to the departure of Sir George Foster for England. Mr. Rogers is particularly urging that the system be put into force without delay. Provision already has been made by proclamation confirming clauses of the Dominion Grain Act. It only remains for the government and the grain commission to make the provisions operative. The order-in-council and proclamation approving of sample markets were passed as far back as November of 1912.

It is expected that the new system will be in force early enough to affect the marketing of a large part of the present season's still unmarketed crop.

Mr. Rogers states that in his opinion sample markets will be of large benefit to the farmers.

Under the present system, he contends, there is a wide divergence of price for various grades. Even in normal times the spread between No. 1 and No. 2 Northern is at least five cents. The farmer might have an extra No. 2 Northern, which, however, did not grade exactly up to No. 1. But he was compelled to take the No. 2 Northern price. By the sample market he would receive the benefit of the quality and the resultant benefit of price.

Sailing Craft Comes Back

The Windjammer, Once Relegated to Oblivion, Is In Demand

It was not so very long ago that any reference, either written or spoken, concerning sailing vessels was an obituary in itself. The "windjammers" were referred to as a type of craft, obsolete and hopelessly worthless. They had been driven home from the seas by the faster moving and more certain steamships and floated as white elephants on their owners' hands until they should rot or rust their way safely into Davy Jones's locker and be forgotten.

Then came the war in Europe and the jump in ocean freight rates. Things changed. So much so in fact that the worthless "windjammer" of three years ago is now a gold mine for its owner. "Anything that will float safely" is the watchword in the maritime world. The sailing ships of all nations have therefore done a "come back" that probably has never been surpassed in any industry. Such vessels no longer change hands for thousands or tens of thousands of dollars. They represent hundreds of thousands and no one is particularly desirous of turning loose his ship unless at an enormous profit.

American shipyards which fifty years ago turned out the fastest sailing vessels plying the seas are again active after lying idle for decades.—Galveston News.

A Receptive Mood

"Do you favor protection or free trade?"

"Well, I like what protection has accomplished in the past. But I must admit it isn't anything compared to what the free traders believe they can bring about in the course of time." — Washington Evening Star.

He Knew

Teacher: A nomad is a person who moves about a great deal—never remains long in one place. Johnny, name some tribe of nomads.

Johnny: Cooks.

SOCIAL SERVICE PROBLEMS WILL RECEIVE ATTENTION IN THE WEST

NEW COMMUNITY SPIRIT IS TAKING FIRM HOLD

Interest in the Social Service Movement is Manifested by all Classes, and the Series of Congresses Recently Held Have Aroused Great Enthusiasm

The new community spirit has gripped Western Canada. The era of individualism is gone. The people are facing their difficulties and working out their problems together, conscious that their interests are one. The policy of drift in public affairs is renounced. A careful study of social conditions and a firm grasp in dealing with them is demanded of the leaders in Church and State. This spirit has just received striking expression in the series of Social Service Congresses held in the middle West. The president and secretaries of the Social Service Council of Canada, Rev. Dr. G. C. Pidgeon, Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer and Rev. Dr. T. Albert Moore, have returned from these Congresses, and report them as successful from every point of view. The Congresses were held in Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg. During the winter months similar gatherings will be held in British Columbia and the eastern provinces.

Deep interest is taken in the Social Service movement by all classes. In Alberta the government was represented by four delegates, whose contributions to the discussions were most valuable. Three members of the Saskatchewan government were on the program, and a similar number of the Manitoba government assisted in the conference in Winnipeg. In each of the three provinces the Lieutenant-Governor presided at one of the evening meetings and gave the movement his cordial support. The churches, the labor organizations, the W.C.T.U. and Women's Councils and other organizations were fully represented. The whole course of the discussions showed the people's interest in their social problems and their determination to deal with them in a practical way.

Vigorous attacks were made on the whole patronage system in politics. The governments of Manitoba and British Columbia are both pledged to the abolition of patronage. The congresses in Alberta and Saskatchewan raised the whole issue, and resolved to appoint committees for carrying on the agitation and securing government action on the matter. The addresses of Principal John Mackay, of Vancouver, led the thought of the delegates on this subject, and he was ably supported by prominent public men in each province. All the West has suffered severely from this pernicious system in the public service, and is determined that patronage must go.

The rural problem, the labor question, immigration, the various phases of the social evil, the rights and needs of the children and social reconstruction after the war were among the questions considered. But what struck the observer was not so much the practical character of the subjects studied as the determination of all classes to meet the needs thus revealed. One man remarked: "The West will lead all Canada in social experiment and reform. They are not satisfied with what they see in the East, and are resolved to introduce a better order."

The new community spirit is influencing life in many ways. One of the provinces, in endeavoring to make the school a social centre, offers the teacher and his family a house and ten acres of land. The work on that land is to be done by the boys under the teacher's supervision, as part of their school training. The work in the home is to be done by the girls, under the direction of the teacher's wife, as part of their training. This means that the teacher needs a working knowledge of scientific agriculture. But the value of such a school as a community centre, especially among our non-English - speaking immigrants, cannot be over-estimated.

The address of Mr. Raymond Robins, of Chicago, sounded the keynote for all the conferences. Mr. Robins is a wealthy American, who is giving his life to Social Service. Deep religious convictions, a practical bent of mind and remarkable powers of expression make him a marked man in any gathering. He has a message for Canada in the present crisis that the whole country ought to hear.—Toronto Globe.

Forest Fire Laws

Want Scope of Manitoba Laws Extended

A campaign of considerable vigor has been waged in the province of Manitoba for some time past under the inspiration of the Canadian Forestry Association to have the provincial legislature adopt means to stop the great timber waste in the northern section of the province caused by forest fires. Most of these fires originated on settlers' lands where clearing operations are carelessly conducted and very frequently result in dangerous conflagrations. The catastrophe in Ontario last summer was due entirely to settlers' fires.

It has been discovered that Manitoba already has committed itself to the principle of issuing permits for the setting out of fires in the northern forested districts. This is contained in the Fires Prevention Act of 1913, but the scope of the Act is wholly municipal, and it has no application to the districts where fire prevention is most needed, namely the unorganized municipalities.

The Manitoba Government is now being asked to make the Act apply to unorganized municipalities, and it is suggested that the issuing of permits and the supervision of the fires, so as to prevent them doing damage, might be entrusted to the rangers of the Dominion Forestry Branch, thus relieving the province of the administration costs. The Dominion Government is willing to undertake the additional duties.

Democracy Among Royalty

German Reigning House Wholly Without the Modern Sense of Human Equality

It is probably much more difficult to be a democrat in a royal family than in the family of an ordinary citizen. Scarcely any royal family in Europe has been successful with the exception of the British, in breeding democrats. The Danish royal house has been trained in excellently simple style, and the Queen-Mother is a testimony to the success of the method, and so are her children. But King Constantine of Greece is only the second generation away from the Danish simplicity and he has not escaped the German taint. Perhaps his wife is to blame. The father of the present King of Sweden was a good democrat, but there are doubts about the present monarch, and chiefly on account of his pro-German tendencies. The King of Italy is democratic, and so is the Serbian ruler. King Albert of Belgium promises to be one of the great figures of history, and if he should be, it will be due to his democracy. The Czar is far more democratic than the autocratic form and methods of the Russian Government might lead one to expect. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and King Haakon of Norway follow the modern tendencies. It is only in Germany, and in the countries allied with her that the reigning houses are wholly without the modern sense of human equality. Canada has been fortunate in having in the Duke of Connaught a living testimony to the real democracy of the British royal family.—Toronto World.

Rumania's Long Frontier

The trouble was that Rumania had much too long a frontier for the number of men she could muster. The most surprising thing about Rumanian affairs is that the country ever consented or was permitted to enter the war until a strong Russian army had been mobilized on her borders ready to take over the entire southern or the entire western half of her frontier from the very beginning. It is plain now that Russia was not ready to give Rumania adequate assistance. This lends plausibility to the story that Germany forced Rumania's hand and brought her into the war much sooner than she had intended to enter. If that is the case, the Rumanian debacle is even stronger evidence of the foresight and energy of the German government than has been recognized.—Buffalo Express.

Facts Concerning Gasoline

According to the National Safety Council, gasoline should be kept and used only in small quantities, and used only by experienced persons who realize the danger in using this volatile fluid and know how to handle it safely. Gasoline should be handled in small safety cans, equipped with safety gauze and safety stopper. Gasoline is exceedingly volatile and will vaporize when exposed to the air at any temperature down to 15 below zero.

This vapor is nearly three times as heavy as air, and when mixed with the proper quantity of air becomes violently explosive. The vapor will ignite from any open flame, even from a spark of static electricity from a human body, a spark from an emery wheel, or from a sufficiently heated surface. The gasoline vapor, being heavier than air, will naturally seek a lower level, and if confined where there is poor ventilation, will sometimes remain in an explosive condition for months.

Increase in Winter Wheat in States

Winter wheat was sown this fall on an estimated area of 40,090,000 acres, an increase of 887,000 acres over the revised estimate of the area sown in the fall of 1915, the U. S. department of agriculture has announced. Condition on December 1 was 85.7 per cent. of a normal compared with 87.7 last year, 88.3 in 1914 and 90.2 the ten-year average.

Rye sown this fall is estimated at 4,214,000 acres, an increase of 740,000 acres over the revised estimate of the area sown in the fall of 1915.

Condition of rye on December 1 was 86.8 per cent. of normal, compared with 91.5 last year, 93.6 in 1914, and 92.9 the ten-year average.

Disappointed

"You can't tell; that boy of Todd's may be a congressman some day."

"Indeed! Why, I thought he seemed quite bright."—Life.

More Duties Given Military Hospital Commission

Sending the Canadian Wounded to the Dominion

Hitherto the Military Hospitals Commission of Canada has only had to deal with soldiers in the convalescent stage. From now on patients will be sent home to Canada as soon as they can travel without risk. A very large number of the 20,000 Canadian sick and wounded now in England will come under the new rule.

This change involves a great increase in the commission's work and these "bed cases" can only be brought over by degrees. Accommodation has already been secured for more than 1,600 at various centres, including: Winnipeg, general hospital, 100; Edmonton, Strathcona hospital, 150; Vancouver, general hospital, 300.

In British Columbia, the Esquimalt convalescent hospital is now to be supplemented by Rest Haven, a building erected as a sanatarium before the war, at Sydney, about 20 miles from Victoria. It will house 200 men, or double the number at Esquimalt. In the same province, the acquisition of Sunny View, near Kamloops, adds 20 to the accommodation for consumptives.

There, 2,601 invalided soldiers, under the commission's guardianship at the beginning of this month, classified as follows: Convalescent hospitals, 1,201 in-patients and 811 out-patients.

Tuberculosis sanatoria, 459 in-patients and 27 out-patients.

Insane asylums, 28.

In view of the rapid growth of the commission's work, Dr. W. W. Chipman has been appointed medical inspector of hospitals to assist Lieut.-Col. A. Thompson, M.D., M.P., the medical superintendent.

Black: I want to put my money into something safe.

White: Try a fireproof vault.

Barnett Avenue | ARNOT & CO. | Lacombe, Alta.

Pre-Inventory Clearance

—Before taking our annual inventory, we wish to clean up as much as possible on our winter lines. We are going to use the knife freely on the profits until the end of January. If you have to buy Winter goods at all, this is your opportunity.

Men's Department

FLEECE-LINED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. Sizes 34 to 42. Regular $1.50 a suit, for $1.25.

EXTRA HEAVY FLEECE-LINED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Sizes 34 to 40. Regular $2.00 a suit, for $1.50.

MEN'S NOVA SCOTIA WOOL SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Sizes 32 to 42. Regular $2.00 a suit, for $1.75.

PENMAN'S HEAVY RIBBED COMBINATIONS, Closed Crotch. Sizes 36 and 38 only. Reg. $3.00, for $2.50.

MEN'S RED FLANNEL SHIRTS. Regular $1.35, for $1.00.

MEN'S LUMBERMEN SHIRTS. Sizes 15, 15½, 16, and 16½. Very Special, 75c.

MEN'S FANCY FRENCG FLANNEL SHIRTS, with Military Collar attached, in attractive colors. Sizes 14½ to 16½. Regular $2.50, for $1.50.

MEN'S WOOL SOX, in grey only. A good work sock. Regular 35c. a pair, for 25c.

Felt Shoes and Overshoer

MEN'S ALL FELT SHOES. Sizes 6 to 11. Regular $2.50 per pair, for $2.00.

BOYS' ALL FELT SHOES. Sizes 1 to 5. Regular $2.25, for $1.75.

YOUTHS' ALL FELT SHOES. Sizes 11 to 13. Regular $2.00 for $1.65.

CHILD'S ALL FELT SHOES. Sizes 8 to 10. Regular $1.75 for $1.50.

WOMEN'S 2-BUCKLE OVERSHOES. Sizes 3 to 7. Regular $2.25, now $1.75.

MISSES' 2-BUCKLE OVERSHOES. Sizes 11 to 2. Regular $1.75, now $1.50.

CHILD'S 2-BUCKLE OVERSHOES. Sizes 6 to 10. Regular $1.50, now $1.25.

MEN'S SHEEP-LINED MOCCASINS. Regular $1.25 per pair, for $1.00.

Winter Coatings in All-Wool Blanket Cloth

Comes in Red, White, Blue, also Brown and Black and Blue and Black Checks. Regular $2.50 a yard, for $2.00.

Women's Cashmere Hose

This Fine Cashmere Hose is perfectly seamless and reinforced at wearing points. Sells regularly for 60c. Per pair, 50c.

Embroiderirs

Here is an opportunity to buy embroideries at a mere fraction of their cost. We have 35 pieces in the lot. Some are worth as high as 25c. a yard. We clean them out at, per yd., 5c.

These are but a Few of the Attractive Prices we Have Put On Our Winter Goods.—Others are Equally Good

Annual Meeting of Lacombe Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company

The fourth annual general meeting of the Lacombe Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, 10th inst., and was the means of bringing together a most representative body of farmers. The statement of the company's affairs submitted to the meeting indicated very satisfactory progress and was very favorably received, no criticisms of the report being offered.

The company's surplus, as will be seen from the report, now stands at $3,486.58, as against $633.38 one year ago. Cash on hand and in bank $4,018.26, as against $2,268.23 a year ago; liability to bank $3,500, as against $5,358 a year ago. Expenses have been cut to a very fine point, and the company has been very fortunate in regard to losses during the past year.

The project of affiliation with the U.F.A., as outlined to the meeting by the President and Dr. G. S Meyer, was favorably received, and a resolution was passed endorsing the past and the proposed action of the Directors in that cegard. It is expected that the arrangement, if completed, will swell the business of the company enormously.

The retiring Board of Directors were re-elected without a dissenting vote, and at a subsequent meeting Capt. H. J. Angell-Evans, was re-elected to the office of President, and Mr. E. Hinkley to that of Vice-President. A summary of the report follows:

ASSETS

Amount of 1916 assessment,		$7,999 83
Less amount paid at 31st December,		3,589 56
		4,410 27
Notes receivable for cash premiums,		94 45
Re-insurance premiums receivable		248 03
Provincial license, 1917, prepaid,		50 00
Office furniture, per ledger acc.,		88 75
Office supplies on hand,		15 00
Organization expense,	$551 15	
Less 3-5 written off,	330 69	
		220 46
Cash on hand and in bank,		4,018 26
		$9,145 22

LIABILITIES

Re-insurance premiums payable,	2 203 41
Salary of President,	100 00
Balance Auditor's salary,	50 00
Re-insurance reserve, ⅓ cash premiums,	436 78
Notes to bank,	3,500 00
Interest thereon,	60 70
Petty accounts payable (Western Globe),	7 75
Unpaid loss, E. A. McKinnon (estimated),	1,300 00
	$5,658 64
By balance, surplus,	3,486 58
	$9,145 22

The Lacombe Hospital is Now Entirely Free From Indebtedness

The annual meeting of the Lacombe Hospital was held in the Town Hall last week, and there was a fair attendance of members. The report of the treasurer was most satisfactory, and showed the Hospital to be out of debt—building paid for in full. This is a happy state of affairs, and we do not think there is a hospital in the Province in the same shape financially. Many necessary improvements to the Hospital were discussed, among them being a water system, and this matter has been left in the hands of the Board of Directors. The following is the financial statement and the Matron's report for 1916:

RECEIPTS

Cash in Bank,	$ 4 49
From Ladies of Lacombe,	48 50
From Women's Institute, Lacombe,	3 50
From Arbordale Helping-Hand Society,	15 00
From Adventists Camp-Meeting,	21 00
From Lacombe Flower Sales,	90 25
From Ponoka Flower Sales,	37 20
From B. F. Bailey (donation),	1 00
Total,	$220 94

EXPENDITURES

A. M. Campbell—Two centre grate bars for furnace and installing; gallon gasoline and putty,	$ 7 80
Merchants Bank—Repayment of note and interest,	52 20
A. Lamb—For cleaning out ice from cellar; cementing cracks in foundation; making and hanging door on cellar,	5 65
A. M. Campbell—Washing machine and wringer,	20 00
Morrison & Johnston—Oil stove or operating-room, $6.50; 2 lengths of pipe, tea, elbow, and stove-board, $4.10; wall safe, and putting up same, $2.65,	13 25
Fraser Agency—Additional Insurance on Building,	25 00
Mrs. Burris—For flowers,	6 00
Morrison & Johnston—Refrigerator and boiler,	17 00
A. Urquhart & Co.—For sheeting, $4.80; for sheeting, $6.25,	11 05
F. E. McLeod—Pillow cotton,	4 50
A. M. Campbell—Towe,s,	2 70
A. M. Campbell—Smoke-stack,	8 85
McDermid Drug Co.—For bed-pans,	6 00
Customs on Flowers,	85
Balance in Bank,	41 09
Total,	$220 94

JESSE FRASER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MATRON'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1916

No. of patients,	174
No. of days,	1,602
No. of deaths,	2
No. of births,	22

One child still-born.

NANCY HAMILTON,
Matron.

The election of Directors for the ensuing term resulted, as follows: Dr. Sharpe, Chairman, Messrs Campbell, Dr. Hynes, D. C. Gourlay, Fortune, Denike, Nickerson, Halpin; Jesse Fraser Secretary-Treasurer.

The following resolution was passed by the Board:

Mrs. Wm. Burris, Lacombe:—

Dear Mrs. Burris,—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lacombe General Hospital, held this date, the following resolution was passed by them:

"That the Secretary send to Mrs. Burris the sincere thanks of the Board for her untiring energy in the work she has done for the Hospital, as it is mainly by her efforts the Hospital Board is able to give a statement showing the Hospital free of debt, it being doubtful if there was anotoer similar institution in the whole province that can show such a clean statement."

I have the pleasure of complying with the Board's request, and to state further that the people of Lacombe and district must appreciate the work done at the Hospital by their generous support of the same, and it is to be hoped they will continue to support it in the future as in the past.

Wishing you a Happy New Year, I am,

Yours very truly,
JESSE FRASER,
Secretary, Hospital Board.

BENTLEY NEWS

Monday, January 15th.

The eighth session of the Mock Parliament was held this week, and in spite of the cold weather there was a good attendance. The feature of the sitting was the visit, in state, of the Governor-General (J. H. Morison) to distribute the New Year honors conferred by His Majesty on members of the government and opposition. According to ancient custom the following were knighted members of the Order of the Thistle: H. Birch, C. A. Putland, F. W. Thorp; while on C. F. Damron was conferred the order of the Bath. The Premier, who was absent through sickness, is to have the high honor of the Order of the Garter, which is to be conferred on him at the next session of the House by the Governor-General in person. After His Royal Highness had withdrawn, and the routine business was dispatched, the annual budget was introduced by the Minister of Finance, C. A. Putland. A lively debate took place on the first three clauses, which provided for a tax on binder twine, and additional taxes on farm machinery and automobiles. The debate on the budget will be continued next Friday night, and the week following, January 26, being an open session, the ladies are planning to attend in force to give weight to their delegation, which will ask the government to give the franchise to women.

The High School is now in full swing, about 12 pupils being already in attendance. Miss Roscoe is the teacher in charge.

At the first meeting of the new village council C. A. Putland was elected Reeve, and H. Thorp as Clerk. It was unanimously carried that tobogganing down the main street in Bentley be prohibited on dark nights, and the village constable, A. Eibergen, has been instructed to see that this measure is enforced.

There is a treat in store for the people of Bentley and vicinity on Wednesday, Jan. 24th, when a grand concert will be given by the members of the Girls' Club and Young Men's Class, together with some special features by other talent outside of these organizations, which will be announced later. It is expected that the Ladies Aid will be serving a 25c. supper in the Club-Room from 5.30 to 7.30, p.m., after which the crowd will be on hand to gather in th? church for the entertainment. This will be of an exceptionally high-class nature, as some good quartettes, solos, recitations, etc., are now being prepared for same, and all those who make it a point to attend will be well repaid for the price of admission which will be 25c. The proceeds will go to meet a church indebtedness that is at present overdue, and it is hoped that the efforts of the performers will be greeted by a crowded house. Keep this date open—Wednesday evening, January 24th.

—o—

I.O.O.F. INSTALLATION

The following officers of Magnet Lodge, No. 12, were installed by District Deputy Grand Master Fleming, of Ponoka, for the ensuing year:

P.G.—H. Landon.
N.G.—G. Baker.
V.G.—S. Edmonds.
R.S.—M. B. McDonald.
F. S. and T.—J. Findlayson.

TO ALL KIDNEY SUFFERERS

Rheumatism, swollen joints, constant headaches, pains in the back and sides are all indications of kidney trouble, such as is referred to in the following letter.

Davisville, North Toronto.

"I have great pleasure in writing and recommending GIN PILLS. We have used them for the last two years and they have never failed us. We took GIN PILLS to the Old Country some time ago and gave some to relatives and friends and they have asked us to find out where they can buy GIN PILLS over there. Will you let me know if you have any agents in England?

A. Simpson."

All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50. Sample free if you write to NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED Toronto, Ont. 73

GinPills FOR THE KIDNEYS

WOMEN'S NERVES

Women, more than men, have excitable nerves, because tiring work and physical strain tax their more delicate nervous systems and bring premature age and chronic weakness—unless treated intelligently.

Drug-laden pills and alcoholic concoctions cannot build up a woman's strength, but the concentrated medicinal food properties in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

build strength from its very source and are helping thousands of women to gain control of their nerve power—overcome tiredness, nervousness, impatience and irritability.

SCOTT'S is a liquid-food—free from drugs.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 16-7

Public Sale

At Bentley, on

Friday, January 19th.

Commencing at 1 o'clock sharp, I will sell at Public Auction, without reserve, the following described household effects:

Wingold steel range, large kitchen cabinet, refrigerator, washing machine, 6 dining-room chairs, 6 kitchen chairs, 2 rockers, sewing machine, two centre tables, folding couch and mattress, heater, one hanging Alladin lamp with shade, 5 beds with springs and mattresses complete, dresser, 2 commodes, tub and boiler, camp stove, cooking utensils, dishes, tools of all kinds, etc., etc. One good Doherty Organ in good condition, and one Edison Phonograph and 54 records.

About 15 bushels of good potatoes; a quantity of canned fruit; 18 hens and one rooster; one pig.

TERMS—CASH.

C. F. Damron, Auctioneer

MRS. J. P. McPHERSON, Owner. BERT THORP, Clerk.

AUCTION SALE

I will sell, by Public Auction, on the South-East Qr. 10-43-2, 5½ miles N. E. of Rimbey, on the P. S. Bunch Farm, on

THURSDAY, JAN. 25

Commencing at 10 o'clock the following:

16 HEAD OF HORSES.—Team of Black Mares, 10 and 11 yrs. old, weight 3,000 lbs. Team of Sorrel Mares, 5 years old, weight 1650 lbs. One Bay Mare, 8 yrs. old, weight 1100 lbs. One Bay Gelding, 12 years old, 1400 lbs. One Black Mare, 3 years old, weight 1000 lbs. One Black Gelding, 2 years old. One Bay Gelding, 2 years old. One Black Mare Colt, 1 year old. 1 Bay Mare Colt, 1 year old. One Roan Mare Colt, 1 year old. One Bay Gelding Colt, 1 year old. One Bay Mare Spring Colt. One Black Mare Spring Colt. One Bay Gelding Spring Colt.

These horses are all good stack, and the mares are bred to a registered horse and service paid for.

9 HEAD CATTLE.—Four Milch Cows, 3 milking now. Five Spring Calves.

10 HEAD FINE HOGS.—One good Brood Sow. Nine Shoats, 150 lbs. each.

Three GEESE.

MACHINERY.—Two wagons, 1 truck, top buggy, 6-ft. Deering binder with trucks, 20-disc Deering drill, 3-section harrow, John Deere 14-in. gang plow, 14-in. P. & O. walking plow, 16-in. breaking plow, 14 x 16 Rock Island disc, cultivator, 5-ft. Deering mowing machine, grindstone, 2-man saw, 1-man saw, pitchforks, scoop-shovel, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Two and a-half sets good Work Harness.

FURNITURE.—One bedstead and springs, 6 kitchen chairs, washing-machine, lamp, fruit-jars, strainer-pail, etc.

LUNCH AT NOON

TERMS.—Sums of $20.00 and under, Cash. On sums over that amount a credit of 12 months will be given on approved joint notes at 8 per cent. Five per cent. off for cash on credit amounts.

No goods to be removed until they are settled for.

C. F. DAMRON, Auctioneer

C. W. McBRIDE, Clerk. ROY E. SHREVE, Owner.

GORDON KAISER'S

PUBLIC SALE

At his residence, Bailey Avenue, Lacombe,

—ON—

SAT. JAN. 27th

Commencing at 1.30 o'clock sharp I will sell the following Household Goods:

One china cabinet, 1 set of dining-room chairs (solid oak), 1 round pedestal dining-room table, 1 sea grass rocker, 1 solid mahogany rocker, 1 bed-room rocker, 1 solid mahogany parlor table, 1 brass jardinere stand (marble top), 1 solid oak jardinere stand, 1 cabinet sewing machine, 1 combination dresser and wash-stand, 1 white enamelled wooden bed and spring (dressing table to match), 1 white iron bed with springs and mattresses, 1 solid white ash wooden bed with spring and mattress, 1 davenport iron extension bed with mattress, 1 McClary steel range, 1 kitchen table, 3 kitchen chairs, 1 baby's high-chair, 1 set baby's rockers, 1 baby's bath tub, 1 kitchen mirror, 1 steel kitchen sink, 1 solid oak paper rack, 14 framed pictures, 1 8-day clock, 1 O'Cedar mop, 1 parlor rug, 1 piece linoleum, 1 piece of oilcloth, 2 toilet sets, 1 dinner set and a quantity of odd dishes, kitchen utensils, 1 set sad irons, 10 quarts of fruit, fruit sealers, 1 1-gallon stone crock, 1 2-gallon stone crock, 1 hand-made cedar pickling barrel, 1 hand-made cedar wash tub, 1 small hand-made cedar tub, 1 clothes basket, 1 wash-board, 4 glass hand lamps, 1 rayo lamp, a few rain barrels, 8 window shades, 15 hens, 1 fork, 1 garden rake, 1 garden hoe, 2 50-foot tie out chains.

TERMS CASH

S. W. PAISLEY, Auctioneer

GORDON KAISER, - - - - Owner.

ESTRAY NOTICE

On the premises of Geo. Hand, S. E. Section 6-41-25, 6 miles east and 2 miles north of Lacombe, one red horned heifer, coming two years old; no visible brand; white star on forehead, white markings on belly, and white spot on top of tail; end of tail white.

H. SLATER, Brand-Reader,
(J. 10-3c) Lacombe.

FOR SALE

Pte-Bred Bared Rock Cockerels. Large, robust, true to type and color, and positively not inbred. $1.25 to local customers; $1.50 F.O.B. Lacombe. E. A. Edwards Lacombe, Alta., Route 3.

HEIFER ESTRAY

At the farm of P. Gerling, one red yearling heifer, no visible brand. Think animal was stolen and put with my cattle. N. W. ¼ 35-41-2, W. 5th, Bentley, R. F. (J. 3-3p)

FOR SALE

Prelude Seed Wheat; 1915 Seed Barley; 1915 Regenerated Abundance Oats. Also Flax Seed. Write or phone. Read Bros., 4½ miles due north of Bentley.

FRESH COW FOR SALE

Gentle and good milker. Freshened 1st January, 1917. Price, $85.00. W. Baillie, 7 miles west and 2 miles north of Bentley.

ESTRAY, GELDING

One two-year-old Gelding, light bay, with white feet and white stripe on face. Owner may have same, by calling for it. Earl B. Stephenson, 2 miles and a-half west of Bentley, Phone R. 505.

FOR SALE

Pure-Bred Barred Rock Cockerels for sale, $2.00 each. Also a pure-bred Duroc-Jersey Boar, 15 months old, a good one. Apply F. B. Stewart, Phone 704, Lacombe. (J. 10-3c)

FOR SALE

One Fresh Milch Cow, a good one; also one registered Duroc-Jersey Boar. Apply John Laing, Phone 1513, Lacombe. (J.10-3c)

LOST—$5 REWARD

One small yearling steer, red and white, has big notch in end of right ear and small notch in bottom of left ear. Notify Geo. Cabelka, Bentley. (J. 10-3c)

FOR SALE

Horses of all description; also a good rubber-tired buggy. Apply Box 446, or phone 705, Lacombe. (J. 10-3p)

SEED FOR SALE

Seed Wheat, Oats and Barley—first-class grain—for sale. Also seed potatoes. Apply Isaac Gibson, Lacombe. (J. 3-3c)

CATTLE LOST

One yearling red steer, dehorned; one yearling red heifer dehorned, with a few whit spots. Branded F on left thigh. Reward given. G. F. B. Fretwell, Scarcliffe Ranch, Clive, Alta. (J. 10-3c)

FARM WANTED TO RENT

I want a quarter section, not less than forty acres tillable land, with balance pasture or hay land, within a short distance of Lacombe. Apply Hudson Hunt Lacombe. (J. 10-3p)

STEER ESTRAY

On premises of G. H. Robb, S. E. ¼ 1-40-26, W. 4th, one red yearling steer, no visible brand. G. H. Robb, Lacombe, R. Phone 1210. (J. 3-3p)

POSTS FOR SALE

Willow posts for sale. Apply John A. Thomson, Morningside, Alberta. (J. 17-4p)

A. GILMOUR

Will pay the following prices, delivered in his yards at Lacombe, this week:

Choice Fat Steers, ... 6c.
Extra Choice Fat Heifers, ... 5½c.
Choice Fat Cows, ... 4½ to 5c.
Fat Bulls, ... 3 to 3½c.
Beef Hides, ... 15c.
Choice Lambs, ... 9c.

Further information regarding prices can be had by phoning 30 from 7.30 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Night Phone, 40, or, 101.
Meat Dept. Phone 20, Ring 3.

Try Our Lard, at 22c. per lb.

LACOMBE, ALBERTA

Skates—The balance of our stock of skates to be cleared at big discounts. Morrison & Johnston, Limited.

The library of the Women's Institute will be open on Thursday from 2.15 to 3.15.

Before leaving for B.C. for further hospital treatment, Will Fleming, one of Lacombe's returned soldiers, was presented with a purse of $40 in gold by the Hockey Club and a suitably engraved gold locket by the citizens. We all hope to see this young hero home again soon, fully recovered from his wounds.

The Lacombe Junior Hockey Team journeyed to Wetaskiwin last night (Tuesday) to play a friendly game with the Junior that town. It is said to have been one of the most stubbornly contested matches played in that town this season, the score standing 3-2 in favor of the Wetaskiwin Juniors at the close of play. The return game will be played on the local rink a week from tonight (Jan. 24th), when it is hoped that our citizens will turn out en masse and encourage the coming hockey talent of Lacombe.

Heating stoves to clear. Regular price, $10.50 now $7.50. Morrison & Johnston, Limited.

An illustrated lecture will be given in the Presbyterian Church tonight (Wednesday) by Major John W. Hay, D.C., the subject of which will be: "The Salvation Army and the Great European War." There will be about 150 views of the army and navy of the different countries in action, some views of aeroplanes, bioplanes, dirigables, trioplanes, taubes, and zeppelins. Also some slides of the leading generals, together with some of the Salvation Army motor ambulances at work in connection with the British Red Cross Society. The Salvation Army has about 80,000 of its people in the war, and has donated 30 up-to-date motor ambulances to convey the wounded. This lecture cannot fail to be both interesting and instructive. The price of admission is reasonable—Adults, 25c; children, 15c.

This month odd pieces of furniture to clear at one-third off. Morrison & Johnston, Limited.

Mr. E. H. Jones' recent appointment as Crown Prosecutor for Stettler District does not necessitate that gentleman's removal to Stettler, as will be seen from a letter from him in this issue.

The people have spoken, and spoken loudly, against so many travelling shows visiting Lacombe. "East Lynne," which was billed for Saturday evening last, was greeted by little more than a corporal's guard, and they received their money back, the company refusing to play to empty chairs.

Kitchen cabinet. Regular price $24.00; to clear out at $18.00. Morrison & Johnston, Limited.

A Patriotic concert and box social, followed by a small dance, will be held in the Public Hall, Blackfalds, on Friday, January 26th. Local and Red Deer talent will furnish numbers for the concert. All ladies are requested to bring boxes. Good music will be furnished. An admission fee of 25c. for adults and 15c. for children will be charged for the concert. Everyone is urged to come and make this affair a success.

That marvellous little screen star, Florence Carter DeHaven will assist her husband, Carter DeHaven, in the Blue-Bird production, "The Wrong Door," by Phillip Oppenheimer, at the Rex tomorrow (Thursday), evening. It is Red Cross night, and Mrs. Graham will sing "Somewhere in France" and "There's a Long, Long Trail."

A white Pomeranian dog is at St. Cyprian's rectory, and the owner may have same by calling.

Lost—Between Lacombe and Morningside, traces and breast-strap. Anyone returning same to Mrs. Bob Riddock, Morningside, or to this office, will receive reward. (J. 17-c)

There will be a dance in the Spruceville U.F.A. Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 26th. Everybody invited. Five-piece orchestra.

Farmers' attention to their harness requirements and a visit to Elliott's Harness Shop will save them money before prices advance. Largest stock in Alberta to choose from.

Make inquiries from any who have witnessed a Blue-Bird production on a Thursday evening, they'll tell you they are worth the money, and then some.

I have a lot of buggies and machinery, all new, which I am open to trade on horses or cattle. Apply to C. C. Curtis, Lacombe.

Louse Killers of all descriptions. Oily Louse Killer for cold weather a specialty; try it for results. At Elliott's.

The ladies of St. Andrew's Church will hold a 10c. tea and sale of baking in the store next to the post-office, if available, on Saturday, January 27th.

The Women's Institute wish to thank a lady from Rimbey for 25c. left with Mrs. Dagg for rest-room fund.

The Red Cross knitters will meet at the home of Mrs. W. J. Simpson on Friday.

Dr. Hess' and Clark's Guaranteed Stock Food keeps all animals in a thrifty condition and saves large doctor bills. At Elliott's.

The Red Cross acknowledges, with thanks, the sum of $2.40, Mrs. Graham's share of the Rex Theatre's performance Thursday last.

Chicken Spice produces eggs; Louse Killer kills the lice; Grit and Oyster Shells is a necessity for all fowel. At Elliott's.

Corp. E. L. Chicanot is in Lacombe looking up recruits for the Army Medical Corps. Too little is known to the general public of the admirable work of the Canadian Army Medical Corps. In the glamor of hostile warfare, and the dash and heroism of our fighting units, the quiet, unostentatious work of this splendid organization is lost sight of. Their ardor, zeal, and untiring devotion to duty have, each week since the commencement of hostilities, resulted in the saving of countless Canadian lives. Noble tributes are paid to the men of this service by our veterans of the present war, many of whom would have died of exhaustion and loss of blood on the field of conflict but for the timely aid of the "Red Cross Man." In innumerable cases men laid low, with life slowly ebbing away with their blood, unnerved and in the throes of despair, have, in the reaction, thrown their arms about the neck of the C.A.M.C. man, and burst into tears, confident that all was well—the Red Cross man was there. Anyone interested can get full information from Corp. Chicanot, P. O. Box 251, Lacombe.

Growfast Calf Meal grows calves with or without milk, and is a prize winner for colts and young pigs. At Elliott's.

CARD OF THANKS

To the Electors of Div. No. 2, L. I. D. No. 429:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I take this opportunity of thanking you for your loyal support, and to my opponents I again renew my pledge of justice to all.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES KINLEY.

THE RED CROSS SALE

Horses, hogs, other live stock, and sundry other articles too numerous to mention, have been listed with us for the big sale in aid of the Red Cross to be held soon. We would like everyone in the district to bring in some article of value—no matter what it is. You have something around the house or farm that is not in use and could be turned into money for this most worthy cause. Take a look around this week and send in your entry at once. You will be notified as to the exact date of the sale in next week's Globe. Among the late donations to this sale are two hogs, given by G. H. Kent, and a corner lot, 50 x 140 in the town of Clive, by Wm. Morton.

COMMUNICATION

Lacombe, January 15th.
To C. B. Halpin, publisher and Editor, Western Globe:

Dear Sir,—I find that since the announcement appeared in your last week's issue of my appointment as Crown Prosecutor for the Stettler Judicial District, that an impression has got abroad that this appointment means that I am leaving the district here and going to Stettler. This is an entirely mistaken idea. The appointment in no way interferes with my practice, and I shall continue to reside in Lacombe and carry on my practice as formerly. The only difference that the appointment will make is that twice a year during the sittings of the Supreme Court at Stettler I shall have to attend these sittings, which will necessitate my absence from the office for three to four days.

As this wrong impression seems to have been widely circulated, I shall be much obliged if you will kindly insert this letter in the next issue of your paper in order that the error may be rectified.

Thanking you in anticipation for your courtesy, I remain,

Yours faithfully,
EDWIN H. JONES.

Morningside News

Gordon Sutherland has been attending High School in Ponoka since the New Year.

Mr. W. H. Johnson celebrated a birthday on the 10th. A number of the young people of Morningside took advantage of the occasion and spent a very enjoyable evening. The girls tried to excell each other in the various stunts oblivious of the fact that there were onlookers at the keyhole.

On Friday evening of last week the young people of Morningside made a raid on Mr. and Mrs. Bowie, and met with a hearty welcome. Knowing what a jolly good couple they are the merrymakers took full possession of the house, and fun ran high till the "wee sma' hours of the morning." When supper time came the, one regret was the small space given to mortals to tuck away the many good things provided by the hostess. The one thing the merry-makers have yet to learn is to go home at a reasonable hour.

To our knowledge a cyclone has never been experienced in Morningside until Sunday evening, January 14th, when a terrific gale raged for a few minutes. A young man from a neighboring district was making a call at one of the homes, leaving his horse tied outside the gate. Great was his surprise when the time came to go home to find the horse minus the cutter. After a thorough search and enquiry made the cutter was found in splendid condition in spite of the fact of having been carried several hundred yards. The most regretable incident was when the owner, a sympathizing assistant, and the cutter landed in an old cellar. Others have fallen in the same trap, and it would be wise for the Morningside councillors to attend to the matter.

It is recommended that another street lamp be provided on Second Ave. until Spring, when further improvements could be made.

ST. CYPRIAN'S CHURCH NOTICES

Rev. H. Assiter, Rector.

Morning Prayer, with Holy Communion, on Sunday next at 11 o'clock.

Sunday School at 2.30.

Evening Prayer, with sermon, on the subject of "Apostolic Rite of Confirmation," at 7 o'clock.

Intercession service at 7.30 on Friday evening.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Miss Doreen Shute, daughter of Dr. Shute, has received the following acknowledgement of receipt of a pair of socks sent by her to the front:

Bushy Park, Middlesex,
Christmas, 1916.

To Miss Doreen Shute:

Just a little note of thanks and to let you know that we appreciate the kindness of our dear friends at home.

This being Christmas day each patient at this hospital received a stocking, and while taking out the many presents it contained I found your address, so please accept my most sincere thanks, and wish with me that all of us may spend our next Christmas at home.

My home is in Medicine Hat, and have had fourteen months in France, but at present am a patient in the King's Canadian Convalescent Hospital as Busby Park, Hampton Hill, Middlesex.

Yours in gratitude,
J. WARDLE.

THE BLESSING OF A HEALTHY BODY

Has Not Had An Hour's Sickness Since Taking "FRUIT-A-TIVES".

MR. MARRIOTT

78 Lees Ave., Ottawa, Ont., August 9th, 1915.

"I think it my duty to tell you what "Fruit-a-tives" has done for me. Three years ago, I began to feel rundown and tired, and suffered very much from *Liver and Kidney Trouble*. Having read of "Fruit-a-tives", I thought I would try them. The result was surprising. During the 3½ years past, I have taken them regularly and would not change for anything. *I have not had an hour's sickness* since I commenced using "Fruit-a-tives", and I know now what I haven't known for a good many years—that is, the blessing of a healthy body and clear thinking brain".

WALTER J. MARRIOTT.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Lacombe Second-Hand Store

Twenty-Five Rifles, all calibres, new and second-hand; also all kinds of Rifle Shells, reasonable in price.

Highest prices in cash for your Furs.

Some Ladies and Gents' winter coats.

Overalls, $1.00.
Corduray Pants, $2.00.
Two men's Buckskin Coats.
Congolium, 80c. per yard; also Rugs.
One new Double Driving Harness, $30.00.
Beds, Springs, and Mattresses, new and second-hand.
One sett Single Harness, $9.00.
Building and Tar Paper; Roofing Nails.
Trunks and Suit Cases.
One new Fire-Proof Safe, right size for farmers, $35.00.
Axes and Handles, Saws and Hammers.
Violins, Banjos, Mandolins, and Guitars; Phonographs and Records; 1 Orchestra Drum, $15.00.
I trade in Farm Lands and Town Property.

O. BOODE,
NANTON STREET.

LACOMBE CARTAGE — AND — *TRANSFER COMPANY*

PERRY & STEERS, Propriet's

NEW OFFICE: RAILWAY ST.
VICKERSON BUILDING
PHONE 74

FUEL ICE WATER
General Cartage and Transfer Business

PHONE 74

The Alberta Stable

GENERAL LIVERY and FEED BUSINESS
Special attention paid to farmers' business and feeding
General trading of all kinds.
TERMS REASONABLE

Alberta Stable

THOS. DAGG, Prop. Glass St. LACOMBE

SUNDAY, JAN. 21st
A Women's Kingdom
Special Sermon for Women
SUNDAY, JAN. 28th
A Man's Mood
Special Sermon for Men
Beginning series of Evening Sermons on Book of Esther.
GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

HOG PRICES

Calgary, January 17th.

Until further advised, hogs will be graded as follows:

Selects, 156 to 250 lbs.
Light hogs, 100 to 150 lbs.; 1c. dock.
Light hogs, 75 to 100 lbs.; 2c. dock.
Thin hogs, any weight, 3c dock.
Heavies, 250 to 300 lbs., 1c. dock.
Heavies, 300 lbs. up, 2c. dock.
Boars—No value.

Yours truly,
P. BURNS & COMPANY.
Limited.

Business Cards

MacDonald & McBride

A. M. MacDONALD, B. A. J. B. McBRIDE
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries and Conveyancers.
Solicitors for Town of Lacombe, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, R. G. Dunn & Co., The Colonial Investment and Loan Co., Etc., Etc.,
Company and Private Funds to loan on Town and Farm property.
Lacombe Office, Merchants' Bank Bldg
P.O. Drawer 1. Phone No. 6

EDWIN H. JONES
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary.
Office:
Barnett Avenue, Lacombe, Alta

JOHN McKENTY
Notary, Conveyancer, Accountant, Official Auditor, Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Office: DAY BLOCK, Lacombe

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Plasterer, Bricklayer, Cement Work, Stone Work and Fireplaces a Specialty.
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Estimates Given Free. Shop at Atlas Lumber Co. Yards.
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G. A. Hardy
Game Heads and Rugs a Specialty.
I Guarantee Satisfaction. Over 12 years experience.
Mailable goods, c-o Craig, R.R. 1, Rimbey.
Heavy goods, leave with F. V. Parsons, Lacombe.

NOTICE

To JOHANNA BROMISCH and ALL PERSONS CLAIMING ANY INTEREST in the North-West Quarter of Section 32, Township 41, Range 26, West of the Fourth Principal Meridian, in the Province of Alberta:

TAKE NOTICE that an application will be made before the presiding judge in Chambers at Edmonton, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 26th day of February, A.D. 1917, for an order cancelling the present Duplicate Certificate of Title of the said land and for the issue of a new Title thereof in the name of James Riddoch;

AND TAKE NOTICE that unless you attend at the said time and place and prove your claim such Order will be made as to the said Judge seems right.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 8th day of January, A. D. 1917.

EMERY, NEWELL, FORD, BOLTON & MOUNT,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.
(J. 17-1c)

PAY When You Graduate
Garbutt Business College, Calgary

The Headache That's Caused From Eye-Strain

People go on for years suffering from headaches they have never found a cause for.

Now, listen to this. "Experts say that ninety-five per cent. of all headaches are caused by eyestrain."

We are fitted to examine and correct all eye defects where glasses are of any use.

Women and children are the greatest sufferers from eye-strain headaches and these cases receive our most careful attention.

If you are one of these sufferers come in and let us test your eyes.

PAUL HOTSON
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN. ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Hotson Block **Nanton Street**
Opposite the Moving Picture Theatre.

W. F. Puffer & Son

Live Stock Dealers

Lacombe - Alberta

Highest Prices Paid for Hogs, Cattle and Sheep

It will pay you to get our prices before selling.

We are using the yards recently vacated by H. Slater.

Office Phone 15. Yard Phone 135. Night Phone 185

Pioneer Meat Market

L. W. PUFFER, - Manager

WE HANDLE

Highest quality fresh and cured Meats, Fish, Poultry and Produce.

Farmers, get our prices before selling your poultry, Eggs and Butter.

Careful attention given to out-of-town orders.

Phone 15. 3 Deliveries Daily

A Small Amount of Private Funds for Farm Loans, at moderate rates.
No delay or publicity
JOHN McKENTY

WE Sell Clothing

In Made to Measures, we have a large range of patterns to select from.

Ready to Wear Suits, from $16.50

Ready to Wear Overcoats from $20.00

Cleaning Pressing Repairing

D. CAMERON

Allen St. - Opposite Adelphi Hotel

Borrow and Reap Profits

Cash wisely expended will bring you good profits.

As a farmer you need an adequate supply of implements, plenty of stock and serviceable buildings.

If handicapped by the lack of these, why not apply to us for a mortgage loan, giving full particulars of your property, or call upon our nearest agent?

The Canada Trust Company
The Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation
(Under the same management)
Combined Assets over $23,000,000.00.
HEAD OFFICES, LONDON, ONT.
Alberta Branch Offices:-
913 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Squire's Sweetheart

— BY —

KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"Poor thing! poor thing!" the Squire muttered to himself pitifully as he knelt beside the woman. She was going to be horribly disfigured, even if the cuts healed healthily, and he could not see how deep they were or what they might have severed. She was bleeding terribly. He suspected a small blood-vessel cut through somewhere, and she groaned when he touched her.

The appeal in her eyes made him bend lower to her. The old rustic, swinging the lantern, was still babbling of the turn it gave him when he 'eard them all go screechin' down the 'ill, but it weren't none of 'is business, so he went 'ome to his supper; and then his grand-daughter, Liz, called him a wicked old man because he hadn't been and told her, and docked him of his supper-beer.

"What is it?" asked the Squire with his lips at the woman's ear. He was soft-hearted where women were concerned, and he was moved to a profound pity at what he saw.

"Get me away," she whispered. "Get me away quick, sir, for the love of God. There's someone here I don't want to see. I heard his voice."

There came a steady tramping of feet down the hill. The Squire had not remembered the camp pitched for a day or two on the heath. It was fine open weather, and no great hardship to sleep in a tent. Down came the soldiers, professionally alert and efficient, with their ambulances and all their appliances.

"This one first," said the Squire, intercepting the ambulance. "She's in danger of bleeding to death."

They lifted the woman on to the ambulance.

"To the cottage hospital," he said; then added, on a sudden impulse, "Tell the matron the private ward. I will be accountable."

He saw his patient depart, and went on to the other victims of the accident. Plenty to do, even though doctors summoned by telephone were arriving, and additional help had come in on all sides. By this time the body of the char-a-banc had been lifted and pushed to one side. Beneath it were dead and dying people. Except for the groans of the injured horror in the minds of the workers. Only one man was noisy—the dark fellow the Squire had noticed at his first coming. He had been foremost in the big labor of lifting the char-a-banc. Now that help had come in plenty, he stood on one side and talked to anyone who would listen, as though nothing had happened. Presently he took out a cigar and lit it coolly. The Squire looked up from where he was bandaging a deep flesh wound in a man's thigh and saw the face for a second as the light spurted. A darkly florid face—coarsely handsome; Spanish-looking eyes with yellow whites to them. Having lit his cigar easily and carelessly, the fellow strode off up the hill.

By the time the wreckage—human and otherwise—was cleared away, the Squire was dead tired—too tired to think consecutively and intelligently. There were eight dead, six dying, others injured more or less badly.

As he came into the hall of Harewood Court, the pretty girl whom he had met on the stairs when he rushed back for his emergency case came to meet him. There were tears in her eyes, and her face was very pale.

"Oh, Mr. Meyrick," she said, "what a dreadful thing! I did so want to help, but Lady Westonthorpe said, 'No.' She assured us that we would be worse than useless."

"I'm glad she kept you out of the way, Miss Vincent," the Squire answered. "Am I a horror? You poor child?"

He was suddenly aware of his turned-back shirt cuffs and the blood on his hands and his clothes.

"It would not have been fit for your eyes," he said. "I am so sorry you should have seen me."

Rose Vincent looked at him with the expression in her eyes which had often discomposed the Squire, who was very simple, and rather shy, despite his forty years, in the eyes of other pretty girls besides Miss Vincent.

The glance did not trouble him after he had gone to his own room to make a fresh toilet before having the food he badly needed. He felt sick, unstrung. The doctor who had come to his help had taken the Squire for another doctor, being a new man from a distance. He had done his share in alleviating the suffering where it was possible. But the horror of the marred and bleeding humanity was still with him. He wondered how, if he had not given up soldiering, he could have endured a battlefield. Well, that had been settled for him. His mother's long, slow illness had brought her only son to her side and kept him there, after a brief experience of a profession he could have loved.

That brought him to the memory of the big, dark fellow who had swaggered up the hill from that scene of carnage, smoking his cigar in so unconcerned a way. After performing prodigies of helpfulness, too. The fellow was a soldier, or had been a soldier. There was no mistaking the drilled, disciplined man. And the Squire had some hazy memory about him. Had he ever seen him during his brief career of soldiering?

His thoughts were hazy with fatigue. As he brushed his hair before the glass, unconsciously doing it as carefully as though he were interested in the matter, his thoughts left the soldier behind and went to the woman whose face was so terribly slashed about—poor thing! He wondered why he had had the impulse to send her as a paying patient to the hospital. The matron must have thought his message an odd one.

Only—the woman had looked to him so piteously to hide, to help her. Poor thing! He had a compassionate thought that she would never be recognized again for the woman she had been. Her disfigurement would be an effectual disguise. What was to become of her when she had to go out again into the world?

CHAPTER II.—DON QUIXOTE.

Mr. Meyrick was Squire of Silverdale, just seven miles away from Harewood Court, where he had been visiting at the time of the accident. Silverthorne Manor, which had belonged to the Meyricks for many generations, was a charming old Elizabethan house in a fine park dotted about with thorn-trees which gave the place its name, and having attached to it what the estate agents would have called one of the finest landed properties in that favorite district; it seemed a curious thing that Silverthorne should still belong to a bachelor squire.

Crossed in love, the villagers would tell you, recalling Miss Mary, the Squire's young distant cousin, who had lived with Lady Clarissa, the Squire's mother, as an adopted daughter at Silverthorne. Miss Mary had been of those who in very early youth, with a world of joy and love opening before them, let go our warm hands and steal away quietly into the shadows.

The Squire had been engaged to Miss Mary. Some of the shrewd old women of Silverthorne village, such as Mrs. Apperly at the post-office, would say, with a shake of the head, that the Squire didn't seem nohow to have had a chance—what with Miss Mary dying in the spring they were to have married, and what with Lady Clarissa's slow decline. "Our Squire don't seem somehow to have 'ad a fair chance of bein' a boy," Mrs. Apperly would say. To which her lame sister, Miss Jessica, who in spite of her sixty years, had a way of blushing which to see was like seeing the ghost of her pretty youth come back, put in a murmur: "Seems to me, Jane Ann, as our Squire 'asn't left off bein' a boy yet, nor likely to with those eyes."

Jessica was entirely out of agreement with her sister's preference for Master Hilary before the Squire. Master Hilary was the Squire's young cousin, who very often visited him at Silverthorne; a snub-nosed, golden-haired, pleasant youth, who had played cricket on the green every summer "since he were that high," beginning with the vacations of his prep.-school, ending with his glories fresh upon him from Oxford, where he had won his blue.

"'Im!" Miss Jessica would say disparagingly; yet the disparagement had a note of affection in it. "'Im! to come after our Squire. Why I remember him when he were an imp of mischief, an' 'im a swaggerin' round in 'is w'ite flannings, so saucy that you 'ad to forgive 'im. W'y, our Squire 'as plenty of time for marryin' an' 'avin' a family. Wot's forty?"

"Not to you 'n me, Jess," Mrs. Apperly responded, "as 'll never see sixty again." Jessica blushed as at a sudden rudeness. "But seein' as 'ow our Squire's bin crossed in love an' never lookin' at a lady since, not at least with intentions, an' bein' as fond of Master Hilary as though 'e were 'is own son, it all p'ints to Master Hilary at Silverthorne one day."

"'Im!" said Miss Jessica scornfully; and then added, "Whippersnapper!" in a fierce little hiss, which did not at all mean that she was personally disaffected towards Hilary Strangways, who was indeed a pleasant youth who had a pleasant way with old friends generally, though not to be compared, in Miss Jessica's opinion, with the gravely courteous Squire.

Some lady had rallied the Squire once in his cousin's hearing on his hard-heartedness in remaining unmarried. She was an American lady with very bright eyes and a vivacious manner, who always rushed in where other people did not dare to tread. Hilary Strangways had listened with a smile to his cousin's patient explanation to the vivacious lady.

(To Be Continued.)

Mixed Farming Argument

A Horse or Cow on Each Two Acres of Ploughed Land

A writer in The Farmer of St. Paul, Minnesota, tells of a section of country where, in his opinion, a cow should be kept for every two acres under the plow, or one head of live stock (cattle and horses) should be kept for every acre under the plow. The farms were small—from 20 to 30 acres in cultivation, and the soil was very sandy. There were very few cows in sight and the farms showed the results; poor crops, small and unpainted buildings, and a general lack of prosperity prevailing. Some of the fields were without crops, having been allowed to go back. Poor soil, many will say, but the real reason is poor farming.

Some of the most productive and profitable farms have sandy soil. Clover once in every three years and manure every third year will make a sandy soil a most productive one. A good farmer need have no fear of a sandy soil, unless it is underlaid with gravel and this close to the surface. A farm with a sandy soil should have most of its products sold in a finished form—butterfat, meat, eggs and potatoes. The hay and grain should be fed on the farm and the fertility returned to the soil in manure. A ton of grain sold direct from the farm takes from six to eight dollars' worth of fertility from the farm. A ton of butterfat takes less than 50 cents' worth of fertility from the farm when the manure is properly handled. The poorer a soil the greater number of cows should be kept. An unproductive soil is not necessarily a sandy soil. There is much runoutland in the state that was at one time the most productive clay loam soil, but was exhausted through continuous grain growing.

The number of freshmen entering Oxford this year, is less than last by 150, notwithstanding that there are thirty-three Rhodes scholars, included in the number. Several of the colleges have only one freshman, and Queen's has actually none.

Central Station Manager: Have you been studying the science of efficiency?

Applicant: Yes, had to quit reading about it. Got so interested that I found it was interfering with my regular work.—New York Sun.

"Who were Adam and Eve, grandma?"

"They were the first man and woman, dear."

"Were you 'quainted with 'em, grandma?"

Green: I say, lend me five pounds for a week, old man!

Brown: I might do it for a weak old woman, but not for a weak old man!

A Metis Sharpshooter

Nephew of Louis Riel Accounted for Thirty Germans Before They Got Him

"This rifle was used by Sniper No. 1295, Pte. P. Riel (nephew of Louis Riel of the Riel rebellion), 8th Battalion (90th Rifles) 1st Canadian Division, B. E. F. With it he accounted for 30 Germans, between March, 1915, and January 15, 1916, when he was killed by a shell at Anton's Farm, France, 128, near Messines."

This is the inscription engraved on a silver plate on the butt of a rifle which is on exhibition in the window of the British Columbia building in London, England. Capt. M. A. Fiset, of the 36th Field Battery, sends this information: "No one, I am sure, in London," he writes, "understood better than I all that this inscription meant. It is too eloquent to need the addition of any words. I beg, however, that the press be good enough to convey to the Riel family and all the Metis nation my personal grief and also my profound admiration for this hero of whom the Metis nation at large must be proud."

Private Louis Phillipe Riel enlisted with the Little Black Devils, the 90th Winnipeg Battalion, the second day the war was declared. With them he went over to England, and there having given a demonstration of his ability as a franc-tireur was given carte blanche as a sniper, and just as soon as he entered the trenches with his unit began his work. In letters sent to friends here by his trench chum, another half-breed, formerly a student at the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, Riel is said to have disregarded potting Germans who were in the trenches. His chief work was to locate snipers from the German side and bring them down.

One story of his keen sight and ability to shoot straight is told when in late April, 1915, he brought down two German snipers within five minutes at a distance of about seven hundred yards. There were men and officers falling regularly on the Canadian side in a certain section of the trench. Riel was watching this spot where the shots came from and decided that snipers were at work. About seven hundred yards away he spied the tree and watched it for a minute, then deliberately aiming, fired and brought down the sniper, who was in one of the lower branches.

Just as soon as he had scratched another mark on his trusty rifle, he levelled again and from the top of the tree another enemy sniper fell to the ground. The incident was noticed by the officers and duly reported in dispatches. That night the officers looked for Riel, but he could not be found. He had joined a raiding party of the Munster Fusiliers and was out having his little time. The following morning he reported and proudly pointed to five additional marks on his rifle.

Canada May Come to Bread Made of Whole Wheat

Says Charles R. Hunt, Who Is Made One of Commission on the Bread Problem

Charles R. Hunt, of the firm of Hunt Bros., millers, is one of a commission of five Canadian millers chosen by Sir George Foster to go to England to interview the British Cabinet in regard to the standard bread, which Hon. Walter Runciman announced would be sold in the British Isles after the first of the year.

Canada supplies a large amount of the flour required for the old country. With the prospect, however, slight, of an embargo being placed upon American foodstuffs, the British president of the local government board decided to prepare for emergencies and to conserve the flour supply as much as possible. Standard bread will be something like whole wheat bread, a large part of the bran being retained in the flour. It is for the purpose of having a suitable article sent from Canada that the millers' commission has been chosen.

"We may come to standard bread in Canada one of these days, although there is no immediate prospect of it," says Mr. Hunt.

The Law's Fault

Geordie had a small dog and was summoned for keeping a dog without a license. He pleaded it was only a pup.

"How old do you say he is?" asked the magistrate's clerk.

"Aa divvent knaa exactly," replied Geordie. "But he's onny a pup."

Expert evidence, however, proved it to be a dog, and Geordie was duly fined. As Geordie was leaving the court he turned to his wife and remarked:

"Hang me if Aa can understand it. Aa said the seym thing last year, and the year before, and they let me off. Noo they fine me. Aa suppose somebody's been messin' about with the law!"—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

English Farm Labor Situation

English farm correspondents of Farmer and Stock Breeder declare that if there is any further drain upon farm labor for military purposes, production of foodstuffs next year will be less than the low record of 1916. One English farmer, with 150 acres in grain crops, says his harvest would not all be in yet but for the help given in harvesting by the local curate and schoolboys.

1916 French Wheat Crop

The French National Millers' Association, after exhaustive inquiries, announces that this year's French wheat crop yielded 5,700,000 tons. This amount, with the existing stock, gives a total available of 6,400,000 tons. As the annual consumption is 9,200,000 tons the deficit to be made up by importation amounts to nearly 3,000,000 tons.

Too Severe

Doctor: Your husband needs some good exercise to restore him.

Mrs. X: Like playing golf?

Doctor: More violent than that.

Mrs. X: I have it! I'll send him down to make a few purchases at the bargain counter during the rush hours.

Doctor: Oh, I didn't mean to kill him.

Utilization of Solar Energy

Scientists Are By No Means Certain How the Sun's Heat Is Produced

In a paper on "The Utilization of Solar Energy," in the Smithsonian annual report, A. S. E. Ackerman, of England, says that the sun is no longer regarded as a monstrous ball of fire, at a temperature of several hundred thousand degrees centigrade, for, great as its mass, it would be comparatively rapidly consumed if such combustion were taking place. The temperature of the surface of the sun has been determined as about 6,000 C., far too high to permit the formation of most chemical compounds, without which the production of heat by combustion is impossible. Such a temperature decomposes nearly all compounds into their elements and prevents their reuniting and the consequent production of heat.

Mr. Ackerman says that scientists are by no means certain how the sun's heat is produced; one theory being that it is due to radio-activity, and another that the energy to keep up the radiation could be supplied by a relatively microscopic contraction of its volume, but this theory is not a complete success, as it implies that the sun is only about 17,000,000 years old, or less than the age of the earth.

As to the structure of the sun there is also doubt, but the inner portion may be spoken of popularly as the atmosphere. When the outer layers of the atmosphere get relatively cooler they sink to a lower level, their place being taken by hotter layers, thus actuating a continual circulation of the sun's atmosphere. The author states that the weight of an average cubic foot of the sun is only one-quarter of that of an average cubic foot of the earth. The density of the sun being so small, it has been concluded that it can still continue to contract, getting hotter all the time instead of cooler, as is popularly supposed, making it a hopeful future for utilizers of solar energy.

The great glowing surface which the sun presents to us, even considered as a flat disc, has the enormous area of 585,750,000,000 square miles, each square foot of which emits the tremendous amount of about 12,500 horse-power, and the radiant energy received on the surface of the earth at noon on a clear day is about 5,000 horse-power per acre. Now, the quantity of this solar heat per unit area, which arrives in unit time at the outer surface of our atmosphere, is called the solar constant, and its value as determined by Dr. Charles G. Abbott, director of the Smithsonian astrophysical observatory, is 1.93 calories per square centimeter per minute, or 7.12 British thermal units per square foot per minute, also calculated as 7.11 by John Ericsson in 1876.

"Perhaps the most remarkable things about solar radiation," remarks Mr. Ackerman, "are that it passes through 93,000,000 miles of space between the sun and the earth, the temperature of which is nearly absolute zero, about 273 degrees Centigrade, and that only three-fifths of it produces any impression on the eye. It is not until the radiant energy impignes on some material body that it is converted into heat. The best body for causing such conversion is a dead black one."

Owing to the obvious fact that there is a limit to our supplies of coal and oil, the possibilities of the future of this field of work has attracted many experimenters, among whom were the late secretary of the Smithsonian institution, Dr. Samuel P. Langley, and Dr. Charles G. Abbott, now studying this very thing in the Smithsonian observing station at Mount Gilson, Cal.

Attempts to utilize the heat of the sun date back to de Caux, who, in 1615, undertook some solar work, and include the experiment of Buffon, a Frenchman, who in 1747 succeeded in setting fire to a tarred plank by solar rays reflected from a combination of flat mirrors at a distance of 150 feet. He did this to show the possibility of the legend that Archimedes set fire to the fleet of Marcellus at Syracuse in 212 B. C.

One handicap, so far, has been the fact that the efficiency of solar engines has not been over 4.32 per cent. of the heat value received, while that of the ordinary steam engine is about 11.5 per cent., and the gas engine as high as 25.5 per cent. In certain recent experiments the efficiency of the mirrors and sun absorber was only about 40 per cent., against coal-fed boiler efficiency of about 75 per cent. The author believes, nevertheless, that with experiments lasting over the number of years through which the coal-fed steam boilers have been improved, sun boilers will be brought to a far better state of efficiency.

Made in America

U. S. Finding They Can Get Along Without Made-in-Germany Article

The war has cost us dearly in the advanced cost of living, but it has its recompence. We have become nationally independent of Europe in finance and in the manufacture of many things we never made before, and should become as much a fashion centre as Paris. In fact, many so-called Paris hats and gowns are made in America, but bear a Paris price mark just to please the fancies of the stylish set.

Never before have we been compelled to recognize the fact that American made toys, cutlery, watches, musical instruments, leather goods, and many other items of manufacture, are even better than those which we have been getting from across the sea.

We are getting over the embarrassment that at first alarmed us when our foreign supply was cut off and we were unprepared to make substitutes. We are now standing on our own feet financially and industrially and can hold our position if we recognize the brand "Made in America" with as much confidence as we have heretofore put in 'Made in Germany" or some foreign country.—Successful Farming.

Lloyd George

His Compelling Magnetism, Which Has Gained for Him Empire-Wide Recognition

From the first announcement of the British Cabinet crisis the figure which has stood most illuminated by it was that of Mr. Lloyd George, who has accepted the task. He has been the centre of an Empire-wide attention. Mr. Lloyd George, at fifty-three, exercises today in the wider arena of international politics the same compelling magnetism as he has so long had over his own Welsh nation. For he is the embodiment and the product of the newer Welsh movement of a nationalism which shall recognize in Europe the inalienable right of the smaller nations to live and to fulfill their own destiny unmolested so long as they are loyal to the community and the spirit of civilization.

Lloyd George was first heard of in Parliament for his irrepressible delight in being a pro-Boer when that was the blackest sin that could be ascribed to a British patriot. It would be overdrawing the picture to paint him as foreseeing the present fine stand of those South African Boers. If there is one thing in which Lloyd George erred it was in a flat inability to foresee that war in Europe had been inevitable for ten years past. Yet when it came, that overwhelming avalanche of August, 1914, he was among the quickest to realize its fearful vastness, and, recovering from the recoil with an imagination and a projection into the future which only a Celt could accomplish, he set about the concentration of British strength. He is credited with having been the one to suggest that Kitchener be called back from his Egyptian voyage. All know that was the first right thing in the maze of mistakes and confusion.

The period of his Cabinet work before the war was one stroke of luck after another He was in parliament at twenty-seven, almost as early as Pitt. That had come about in a combination of events which can never be repeated in Wales. A Bethesda quarryman had died. He was a Nonconformist, and the tactless little vicar of the parish had refused him burial in the consecrated part of the Church of England graveyard, the only one available. Lloyd George headed the Bethesda quarrymen, strong-limbed men, whose pastime was to fight with the naked knuckle on the Saturday and worship God with improved fervor for it on the Sunday. They rose in revolt, and taking the law and the canons into their own hands removed the coffin and buried it again in consecrated ground by the side of the dead man's daughter. The exhumation caused a great stir in Wales. The little-minded vicar brought an action for trespass. Lloyd George fought the legal battle and won; he fought it with still more gusto on appeal, and secured at last the right of Welsh Nonconformists to be buried, with their own ritual, in what is public property. And Lloyd George became M.P. for Carnarvon Boroughs, a constituency which literally worships him.

The next outstanding incident in a meteoric career was the settlement of the threatened railway strike of 1906, when he was President of the Board of Trade. Mr. George—for he is not a "hyphenated"—was the first Welshman to enter the British Cabinet, his ingress being a striking tribute to the then consolidating Welsh party, numbering thirty Liberals out of thirty-four Welsh M.P.'s.

In turn came the old-age pension scheme, which brought the blessing of thousands on his head. The Chancellorship of the Exchequer, with a deficit of over $75,000,000 to meet, was a test. Mr. Lloyd George rose to meet it worthily. He proposed the super-tax, by which taxation was placed most heavily where there was most wealth. It won him the lasting admiration of the bold and the poor, but the long and bitter revilings of the richer classes

The present war brought out again the strong and virile in Mr. Lloyd George. He alone has had the courage to tell the people fully what the sacrifices must be. He it was who first shocked us by saying that more "ammunition was used at the one battle of Neuve Chapelle than was consumed in the whole Boer war." He told first of all the demand of conscription in Britain.

Interfering With the Forces of the Universe

Wild American Scheme Which Has Received Some Credence

It has been reliably reported that two New England men are about to startle the world with an entirely new power supply. One of these men is said to be a consulting mechanical engineer, the other an astronomer, both in very good standing. The story is that these two men have gone so far in the realm of infinitive formula that they have been able to develop a method that will enable them to stop the earth at will for 1-32 of a second of time and to bottle up the energy necessary to stop the earth in its rotation for this interval, store the product so created and sell it commercially to the world. It is to be hoped that before the plan is actually put into commission two other men of equal abilities will be found who will be willing to collaborate with them to the end that the earth can be started promptly in its revolutions after it is once stopped, otherwise there will be a painful absence of market for this novel power.—Hugh L. Cooper in the Scientific American.

Coming Closer

"Do you think you will ever own a car?"

"Why not? The controlling circumstances are bound to meet."

"What do you mean?"

"Autos keep coming down, and I keep saving up."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Ambiguous

"What's this about your telling around that I had a big head?"

"There's nothing in it."

Western Merger Of Farmers' Interests

Significance of the Amalgamation of Powerful Trading Organizations

The United Grain Growers', Limited, is the name given to the newly-formed corporation of Manitoba and Alberta farmers. It represents the amalgamation of the business interests of the Grain Growers' Company of Winnipeg, which was established in 1906 soon after the Grain Growers' movement was started, and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company of Calgary, which has been in existence since 1913. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, which was organized in 1911, and constitutes another branch of the Grain Growers' movement, has not joined in the amalgamation. The absence of this Saskatchewan company from the merger which has just been announced is really the feature of the event.

For the past four years a number of the leading officials of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association have been urging an amalgamation and a central control of all the commercial activities connected with the organized farmers' movement in the three prairie provinces. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is the oldest commercial enterprise of the western farmers. It was brought into existence to help the grain growers of the plains to overcome difficulties with railways and elevator interests. Its original purpose was to create a better market for grain, but later it developed, in addition, co-operative buying of such supplies as binder twine, fence wire, farm implements, coal, flour, and many other lines. In short, the Grain Growers' Grain Company has been the fond parent of the entire movement, which began simply as a grain selling organization and has expanded into innumerable branches and ramifications.

With the appearance of the co-operative elevator companies, first in Saskatchewan and then in Alberta, the wide field of the Grain Growers' Grain Company began to be curtailed. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company in particular soon became a powerful competitor of the Grain Growers' Grain Company in the grain trade. The Alberta company did not seek to steer its own course to such an extent as its sister institution in Saskatchewan, always, for instance, using the Grain Growers' Grain Company as its selling agent. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Company, on the other hand, established its own selling office in Winnipeg, and just this year erected its own terminal elevator at the head of the lakes. It owns and operates 230 elevators in Saskatchewan, and last season did over forty million dollars of business.

A federation such as the United Grain Growers' Limited, proposes to be will not be complete without the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, whose managers evidently believe that a merging of the organized farmers of three provinces under one controlling board would constitute a body of unwieldy proportions. This latest development in the Grain Growers' movement is one of the boldest ventures which its leaders have yet made. It reveals the possibility of a breach with Saskatchewan, as well as indicating the growing power of the western farmer.—Toronto Globe.

The Cold Window

Engineers Show What Waste of Heat Results in Big Glass Buildings

People who live in glass houses have to buy coal is a fact brought out by Arthur W. Sheldon, of Providence, in a paper which he read before the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York. Mr. Sheldon has been investigating the modern type of industrial building that is constructed so largely of glass, to determine how much heat is lost through the glass.

While we are saving money by prolonging the hours of daylight when we build an industrial building with large glass areas, we may be spending more money than we save in order to heat it. Mr. Sheldon's investigations were made to determine how much glass area and what sort of sash we are justified in using in a building when the heat loss is considered.

Mr. Sheldon's research also led him to the determination of the cause of the condensation which forms between the panes of double-glazed windows. It seems that the leakage of air into the space between the panes, when from the building side, admits to this space warm, moist air. The moisture in this air condenses at the lower temperature of the outside pane and fogs the window. If the leakage of air is from outdoors into this space the air is already at a low temperature, and upon coming in contact with the warmer glass on the building side has a greater capacity for moisture and thereby evaporates what moisture may exist in the air space. Mr. Sheldon proposes, as the result of his studies, that double-glazed windows be provided with small openings to the outside air. Thus the leakage will always be from the outside and no moisture can condense on the window panes.

Teacher (endeavoring to get her class to understand the term "a Christian name"): What's your father's name, Bennie?

Bennie: Jones, the same as mine, miss.

Teacher: But what does your mother call your father?

Bennie: She don't call 'im nothin'—she likes 'im!

Edith: Cholly says if I refuse him he'll go off and join the British or the French army.

Marie: Then for mercy sake accept him! Those nations have troubles enough already.

Lady (engaging nurse): Have you had any experience with children?

Applicant: Sure, and I used to be a child myself.

Co-Operative Creameries

How Saskatchewan Is Encouraging the Dairy Industry

Few countries in the world have given so much governmental assistance to the dairy industry as has Western Canada. The Western provinces of Canada, with their immense free grazing areas, naturally afford a natural field for the dairy industry; but the profits from wheat and other grain growing have had a tendency to retard the development of the dairying business. The profits from dairying and livestock, of course, are not less than from other departments of agricultural enterprise; but the ease with which money has been made in wheat-growing, especially during the last three years, has had many Western Canadian farmers to look to the quick profit rather than to dairying. Yet dairying and its allied occupations are the sure, permanent basis of agricultural prosperity, and must not be allowed to drop into oblivion.

The government has therefore come to the rescue. Its assistance has taken the shape of financing creameries and cheese factories, supervision and grading, by which the quality of the output has been increased, and by a system of marketing, securing for the small producer the same advantages as are enjoyed by his big competitors.

Such a policy of encouragement is carried out by the Province of Saskatchewan.

Two years ago the Saskatchewan dairy branch adopted the system of grading each churning of butter made at the Co-operative Creameries. During the past season four grade depots have been operated in different parts of the province, where cold storage facilities were available and every creamery in the province was given the privilege of having its butter graded. Almost all of them took advantage of the opportunity.

The Canadian Pacific and other railroads operate a cool car on each of their lines once every week, and after being churned the butter is held in the refrigerator at the creamery until this cool car comes along, when it is then shipped to the grading depot, where one or more samples from each churning are carefully examined by one of the expert graders employed by the dairy branch. This expert makes out three score cards, one of which is sent to the creamery where the butter was made; another is sent to the provincial dairy commissioner and the third is kept at the grading depot.

All butter scoring 39 points in flavor, out of a possible 45, and having a total score of 92 or over, is classed as No. 1. Butter scoring less than 39 for flavor and with a total score between 87 and 92 is classed as No. 2, and that scoring less then 87 is classed No. 3. Space is reserved on the score card for remarks, and the grader uses this to point out defects and also to make suggestions for improvement. This constant check has the effect of making the buttermakers more careful as to details and results in better work being done than if the creameries were visited occasionally by inspectors. It also tends to make the butter more uniform in grade, a feature which is worth much when the marketing is considered.

During the past season sixteen co-operative creameries have been operated by the Saskatchewan dairy branch, and in addition the branch offered to grade and market butter for any private creamery. The offer was taken advantage of by practically all the creameries in the province. In this way there was a uniform price as well as a uniform grade maintained in all parts of the province.

Ever since the grading system has been established the utmost care has been exercised by the graders as well as the dairy branch to maintain the high standards that were first set, with the result that buyers on the Pacific coast, where most of the butter was marketed, now demand a grade certificate and willingly pay more for butter thus accompanied. Altogether the system has been a big factor toward improving the quality of the butter, for which also a much better price has been obtained.

Notwithstanding the fact that butter-making is very profitable, the supply continues to be less than the demand. While wealth is being quickly made by the grain farmers, the governments are alive to the fact that all permanent agriculture must include livestock and dairying, and as far as the departments of agriculture are able to influence production, farmers are being encouraged to increase their output of butter. The whole situation, however, points to continued high prices for butter.

High Grain Prices Should Not Drive Hogs from Farm

Pork Certain to Command Good Prices for Some Time to Come

The high prices paid for pork during the past season have induced many farmers to part with more of their stock of swine than they can rightly afford. This is a mistake in every respect. Even though the price of feed has been high and promises to be higher, the price of the fattened animal has, and will, rise in proportion, and even without an increase in price the demand is so sure to hold out that at a reasonable profit every farmer should be satisfied to maintain a sufficient herd of these animals, which besides bringing in direct cash returns, do so much toward keeping up the fertility of the soil.

Pigs need something besides grain or meal to keep them in good condition, and where roots and milk are available may be fed to excellent advantage. To ensure the health of the pigs in winter, access to unfrozen earth should be allowed, as the animals need a taste of the soil to keep them from becoming constipated. Another important point in pig-keeping is to have them dry at all times that there is any danger of cold. To keep his pigs through to better times, a farmer can afford to have them a little on the thin side, but they must be kept dry to be safe, and it is surprising what odds and ends the pigs will clean up if driven to it.

Don't Have Catarrh

One efficient way to remove nasal catarrh is to treat its cause which in most cases is physical weakness. The system needs more oil and easily digested liquid-food, and you should take a spoonful of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

after each meal to enrich your blood and help heal the sensitive membranes with its pure oil-food properties.

The results of this *Scott's Emulsion* treatment will surprise those who have used irritating snuffs and vapors.

Get the Genuine SCOTT'S

Potato Failure Wrecks German Food Plans

Berliner Tageblatt Says Crop Is 30,000,000 Tons Short of Last Year

The food plans for the current food year have been badly wrecked by the almost complete failure of the potato crop, of which the figures are now available. According to The Tageblatt, only 21,000,000 tons were harvested this year, against 51,000,000 last year.

This might have proved almost disastrous, particularly as the potato crop was not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively a failure, and as a result only one-third as many potatoes are available for the current food year as during the one ended last June.

New plans have been made by Count Batocki for pulling through until next summer. The potato ration will now be three-quarters of a pound per capita per diem, and potato flour will no longer be an ingredient of the legal war bread, rye being used in place of the missing potatoes.

The consequent increased consumption of rye will be offset by a very great reduction of the beer production, an exception being made only for the Bavarian breweries, beer being a food in Bavaria, and a beer shortage there consequently being calculated to arouse popular discontent.

Despite the failure of the potato crop, the food directorate reassures the German people, saying that the general food situation, thanks largely to the practical experience gained in the past year, is not dangerous, and that, with conscientious economy on the part of the public, Germany will enter the next food year in better shape gastronomically than she did that beginning last summer.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS USED TEN YEARS

Mrs. C. E. Stilwell, Winthrope, Sask., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and have found them so good for my little ones that I always keep a box in the house." Mrs. Stilwell is one of thousands of mothers who always keep the Tablets on hand. Once a mother has used them for her little ones she would use nothing else. They are absolutely free from opiates and injurious drugs and cannot possibly do harm to the youngest child. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Reinvesting Profits

Modern Dairying Need No Longer Mean Drudgery

If the dairy has been profitable during the last season, and it probably has, a portion at least of the gains should be reinvested in the equipment of the plant and the complement of cattle, unless the business is already one hundred per cent. perfect in this regard. Dairying need no longer mean drudgery, for the drudgery part of it can practically all be done by machine. And it need no longer be guess work, for modern methods, coupled with common sense, have reduced the production of profit to a mere matter of applied arithmetic. The common knowledge of scientific feeding and the availability of practical information along this line has made possible the maximum of production at the minimum cost, and the Babcock test and the milk scales can or will eliminate the unprofitable animal. The constantly increasing urban population provides a sure market at good prices for years to come for the great essential food commodities, milk and its products, and there is every reason to feel that now, more than ever before, the dairy industry must thrive. For this reason the reinvestment of profits in the rehabiliment of the herd and the bringing up to date of the equipment is the wisest plan the dairyman can make. — Successful Farming.

"Miss Norah, if it wasn't for Tirrence O'Brien that do be coortin' ye, I'd be after havin' somethin' to say to ye mesilf th' night."

"It's very considerate ye are, Mr. Mulligan, but did ye niver hear that prisint company is always accipted?"

Coarse Grains and Roughage are Good Feed

More Profitable to Feed Stockers Than to Let Them Go Cheaply

The large volume of exports of stockers and feeders is a matter for serious consideration. This business has apparently grown up since the advent of herd laws, when homesteaders and farmers have locally found themselves, in the late summer and early fall, short of grass. As a result large numbers of young two-year-old stuff have been dumped on the market at a period when prices tend ordinarily to about the lowest level of the year. Unfortunately as this movement grew, there did not develop any parallel demand for feeders within the country. At the moment, therefore, it would seem to have meant disaster to our cattle business had there not sprung up an alternative market for this class of cattle in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and other States in the Union. In 1915, there were exported from Western Canada to the United States 96,499 head. Of this number probably 70 per cent. were stockers and feeders. At least such was the proportion as between these and the total number exported through the Winnipeg stock yards. That is to say, Canada lost in the neighborhood of 70,000 potential butcher or export cattle through this outlet, notwithstanding that we had at the time, taking the country as a whole, the necessary feed and to spare.

Is this good business? We think not. Owing to the slump in prices, on account of big shipments during the early fall months, all that the farmer is usually able to realize for his stocker stuff is from four and a half to five cents a pound. It will be understood that we speak of previous seasons' experience. For very good material he may get more, while for anything under average there is very slow sale. Present advices from St. Paul state that for the time being the stocker and feeder market is slow owing to the hot weather damaging the pastures over a wide area and on account of the rush of harvest work. It may be accepted for a fact that the period in question is anything but a good selling season. In other words, the farmer is obliged to take less than his cattle are intrinsically worth.

This is clearly indicated when it is borne in mind that the feeder, which nets the Canadian farmer by 5 cents a pound, costs the American cattleman practically seven cents to put into his feed lot. The two cents difference is absorbed in speculative profits, transportation charges and commission fees. The Canadian farmer has at his disposal millions of tons of roughage which are wasted every year, and very great quantities of coarse grain which are annually sold to the nearest elevator at a very low price. He would appear to have a great advantage over the American cattle man who has to operate on high-priced land with a large investment in feeding plant and whose feeds cannot be had as cheaply as in this country. Nevertheless, the American farmer puts in his cattle at seven cents a pound and admittedly makes money. Under these circumstances it will be a pity if Western Canada lets such an opportunity pass from her control.

By way of illustration it may be pointed out that a similar situation has been in evidence for years in Eastern Canada in connection with the lamb trade. Periodically during the month of September or early October lambs are rushed to market and, of course, meet the regular and, at times, spectacular drop in price. A six-cent price level in September has frequently risen to an eight or nine cent level in January. Last year lambs sold on the Toronto market in October for eight and a half cents a pound, while in February the quotation had risen to twelve and a half cents a pound.

Moreover, thousands of lambs have regularly been shipped out from Ontario to Buffalo and other United States points in the fall months, at the price then current, while many carloads have been imported in the spring from Chicago or elsewhere, at the customary high level of the spring market. Do we really prefer to sell cheap and buy dear? Whether in the case of lambs in the East or of feeders in the West, such a policy will represent a losing business for our farmers. Until we are able to regulate our marketings by a closer study of market movements and market prices, we shall make little progress or profit in the development of our live stock trade.

Nearly all children are subject to worms, and many are born with them. Spare them suffering by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, the best remedy of the kind that can be had.

Bird Treaty Ratified

Ratifications of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the protection of insectivorous birds on both sides of the Canadian boundary, which was signed August 16, were exchanged at the State Department at Washington on Dec. 7th by Ambassador Spring-Rice and Secretary of State Lansing. So far as is known, it is the first treaty of the kind ever negotiated.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"Nobody ever invites me to ride in their automobile."

"Well?"

"And when I get one I ain't a-going to invite anybody to ride." — Pittsburg Post.

Fatal Kindness

Minnie: So sorry to hear of your motor accident!

Lionel: Oh, thanks; it's nothing. Expect to live through many more.

Minnie: Oh, but I hope not.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A Grouch

"He's a chronic grouch."

"Nothing suits him, eh?"

"No. He's never as well as he might be, and his neighbors are never as sick as they ought to be."—Ex.

What He Was

The Missus: What are you—a man or a mouse?

Hubby: A man, dearie. Were I a mouse, I'd have you on top of that table shrieking for help.

"Why is Clara so angry with the photographer?"

"She found a label on the back of her pictures stating: 'The original of this photograph is carefully preserved.'"

When the Arabia Went Down

One Man on a Raft Sang Comic Songs as He Drifted Away

With a paddle for a banjo, one man sang comic songs and thumped against the wood with his fingers for an accompaniment as he sat on a raft and drifted away from the Arabia, sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean, November 6. In the smoking room a moment before the shot from the submarine struck, another had just declared "No trumps." He still held his cards in his hand, spread out in order, when the lifeboat in which he had taken refuge was rowed away from the sinking vessel.

Such is the way people act these days when they are forced to take to the open sea for their lives. There was no panic.

When the Arabia was hit the sea was as smooth as glass. A man was leaning over the rail just above the spot where the torpedo struck. He called to his companions, "Come and look at this silver streak." The next instant the concussion came, a mass of water splashed on deck, and the man was thrown against the wall of the smoking room and stunned.

The passengers quietly and quickly put on lifebelts and took their places beside the boats in which they were to leave the ship. One or two boats were smashed in being lowered, and the women and children were ushered to other boats by the men. When the boats were safely riding on the water the men and women slid down ropes into them. The only mishaps were a twisted ankle and the women's tender hands burned in the slide.

A nurse and a child were in a cabin close to the side where the torpedo struck. The explosion smashed the cabin, but the nurse crawled out of the ruins with the child. Both were unhurt. The ship's doctor was in his cabin and was covered with splintered glass. He, too, was uninjured. In thirty minutes the vessel was abandoned.

The Arabia sank gently. There was no great explosion, only two big puffs of smoke and soot. As the inclination of the hull increased all loose objects slid down the decks toward the stern. The Arabia dived quietly. Pieces of timber, chairs and many light articles, including a cradle, shot vertically out of the water. Then the only trace of the ship was an oily, sooty patch of water with two planks floating in the middle.

Puzzled Learned Men at Six

An American Mathematical Prodigy of a Century Ago

A classic example of the true "lightning calculator" was Zerah Colburn, a Vermont joiner's son, who suddenly exhibited his amazing capacity when he was six years old after he had had only six weeks of schooling in a country school, where, curiously enough, he had been regarded as a backward pupil, while even at home he was thought inferior in intelligence to the five elder children.

One day as he was playing about his father's workbench he began to recite scraps of the multiplication table. His father's curiosity being aroused, he asked the boy to multiply 13 by 97, and the instantaneous reply was 1,261. The father said that he was as much surprised as if someone had suddenly risen up out of the earth and stood before him.

He was taken before the Vermont supreme court, before the legislature and before college professors, and he astonished everybody. Asked in June, 1811, "How many days and how many hours have elapsed since the Christian era commenced?" he replied in twenty seconds, "691,915 days, 15,864,360 hours."—Garrett P. Serviss, in the New York Journal.

Women As Inventors

Many Important Discoveries Are Credited to Them

Women are generally considered lacking in inventive ability. The truth is that they have been taking out patents steadily since 1790. It must be confessed that these ideas have not always turned out a complete success, but then, the world has progressed as a result of many mistakes other than those of inventors. How few women ever realize as they ply their crochet needle that it was a Scotch woman, Christian Shaw, the daughter of the Laird of Balgarran, in Renfrewshire, who was the first to produce linen thread, as far back as 1729; her idea was developed later by the big Paisley firms of Clark & Coats.

Silk weaving was invented by the wife of the fourth Emperor of China, in the dim ages of antiquity; a woman in the harem of an Indian prince invented the weaving of cashmere shawls; the same clever woman or her mother (authorities differ on the point) discovered attar of roses; while a poor Italian woman re-discovered the secret of Venetian point lace, which had been lost for nearly 600 years. Madame Curie's triumph as the discoverer of radium is still fresh in the public mind, as is that of Dr. Maria Montesorri, whose novel methods are likely to revolutionize the art of teaching in the near future.

Game Preservation To Be Ended

Levelling an Old Distinction in Britain Will Please Many

Captain Bathurst, secretary of the board of agriculture, announcing in the British House of Commons that the Government was about to end the preservation of game, gave another instance of the way the war is healing the social dissensions of Great Britain. During Lloyd George's campaign in 1909 unexampled bitterness was displayed because the country dweller frequently was unable to obtain the tiniest patch of land to cultivate, while hundreds of thousands of acres were devoted solely to game preserves. If the order remains in force after the war, the whole character of agricultural England will be changed.

A Coming Rockefeller

Willie was small, but he had learned that big things are achieved by dealing with matters in the mass instead of in detail.

"Now," he said to his mother, shortly before Christmas, "I've written a letter asking for what I want, and I think it covers everything."

"That's good," said his mother; "what did you ask for?"

"Two toy shops and a candy store."

Asquith Entered Politics Early

Abandoned Fine Law Practice to Realize His Boyhood's Ambition

Herbert Henry Asquith as a young pupil in one of the public schools of London took an unusual interest in the doings of Parliament, according to a well authenticated biography. When asked by a schoolmate why this was, he is said to have replied: "Because I am one day going to be Lord Chancellor or Prime Minister." That was forty years ago.

Asquith was born in Yorkshire in 1852, but was brought up in London. His parents intended him to become a lawyer and his studies were planned accordingly, but his chief interest turned to politics. He was graduated from Oxford with a brilliant standing and, entering the legal profession, was soon recognized as one of the leaders of the bar. His practice was extremely profitable, but the rewards had no attraction for him and he sacrificed three-quarters of his income voluntarily to enter politics. He was elected to Parliament by a Scottish constituency in 1886.

Soon he made himself felt. It was a resolution he introduced which brought about the downfall of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. He won his first Cabinet portfolio in 1892, when Gladstone appointed him Home Secretary. This post he held for three years, continuing in office under the Premiership of the Earl of Rosebery.

When the Liberals returned to office in 1905, Asquith became Chancellor of the Exchequer under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. When the latter died in 1908, the Liberals did not hesitate about the selection of a successor. They chose Asquith, and he has been premier ever since.

No Prime Minister of Great Britain has ever been confronted with more serious problems than those which the great war forced upon Asquith. He was regarded as the natural selection for the leadership of the Coalition administration.

Asquith has faced much criticism, bitter at times, since the beginning of the war for the manner in which he handled some of its problems, but it has always been admitted, even by his enemies, that, although he is a "hard man," he has worked steadfastly and loyally according to his lights.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Tricks in All Trades"

The Agricultural Department is out with a warning against the "veneered" bale of hay.

Veneering consists in feeding to the baling machine an occasional forkful of hay that is of higher grade than the bulk of the lot being baled and manipulating the forkful in such a way that the high grade hay covers the outside of the bale, making the bale appear to contain better hay than it actually does contain.

This is as bad as the stove-piped apple barrel, the sawdust sausage and the basswood ham. Their human imitation is the pious and "benevolent" old rascal who tries to sell you a gold brick. Watch them all.

Monsieur:

For 15 days in the month of January I was suffering with pain of rheumatism in the foot. I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did me any good. One person told me about MINARD'S LINIMENT; as soon as I tried it the Saturday night, the next morning I was feeling very good; I tell you this remedy is very good; I could give you a good certificate any time that you would like to have one. If any time I come to hear about any person sick of rheumatism, I could tell them about this remedy.

Yours truly,

ERNEST LEVEILLE.

216 Rue Ontario East, Montreal.
Feb. 14, 1908.

Bird Statistics

For two years the numbers of birds on certain farms in different parts of the country have been counted. A summary now shows that in the Northeastern States the average farm of 108 acres protects a total of 124 pairs of domestic birds. These are birds of the sorts that farmers should protect. Five acres in Maryland afforded a home for 193 pairs, of sixty species. This bird count was made for the purpose of getting definite figures on the value of bird protection on farms, and the importance of providing feed and protection for them. Bird lovers can figure out the benefits.—The Country Gentleman.

"A thing that does not sit on the fence, but on the trench," is how a Tommy describes his feelings when he saw the tank at work. "Trench-eating land shark" is the description given by a Berliner of the "tank."

Co-operation in Norway

There are 1,187 societies of a co-operative character in Norway, 660 of these being in connection with the dairy industry alone. These societies do a business of well over $20,000,000 a year, an excellent showing in view of the fact that the population of Norway is only two and a half millions.

Declined to Worry

"So my daughter has consented to become your wife. Have you fixed the day of the wedding?"

"I will leave that to her."

"Will you have a church or a private wedding?"

"Her mother can decide that."

"What have you to live on?"

"I will leave that entirely to you, sir."—Boston Globe.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv.

Harrowing as an Aid Towards Larger Yields

Demonstration Farm Cultivation Meets Big Response

Harrowing grain when a few inches in height as a means of destroying weeds and increasing the crop yield is advocated more than practiced. That it is a system which is profitable under proper conditions was demonstrated at the Athabasca demonstration farm of the Alberta department of agriculture this season, regarding which the Athabasca Herald says:

"The soil of the demonstration farm is by no means the best in the Athabasca district. In fact, it is away below the average quality. Yet, judging by results obtained this year, we have a valuable object lesson in what can be done by application of scientific principles to agriculture. Manager Farmer gives us the following results of the season's operations:

"Seeding was begun on May 4 and ended on June 16.

"Three acres of fodder corn grew to the height of three feet, when frost-bitten in September.

"Three acres of turnips yielded 27 tons, an average of 9 tons per acre.

"Seventeen acres of barley yielded 500 bushels, an average of 29 7-17 per acre.

"Forty-two acres of oats yielded 1,692 bushels, an average of 10 2-7 bushels per acre.

"Six acres of registered Banner oats yielded 600 bushels, an average of 100 bushels per acre.

"Fifty-two acres of green feed yielded 30 tons.

"All the grain crops were harrowed when 1 to 2 inches high. The Banner oats were harrowed again 4 inches high.

"Barley was seeded at the rate of 2 1-2 bushels per acre; oats, 3 bushels per acre, and green feed 4 bushels."

Difficult for Letters To Follow Wounded

Explanation of Delay in Postal Service to Canadians in Europe

A letter appears in The London Times from Rev. Frank Leight, of Hespeler, Ont., complaining of delay in delivering letters to Canadian wounded from friends in Canada. "One of my sons was wounded at Ypres in June and the other at the Somme in September. The latter had no word from home from mid-September to mid-November, though himself able to write weekly. He was at Etaples a month, at Nottingham about a month. Though we wrote at first through the army post office and afterwards directly to him, he got not a word from home; and the other for nearly two months was without letters, though a note was sent to England."

The Canadian Press inquiries reveal that when a man is wounded, letters for him are sent to the Postal Department at the Canadian Record Office. Their difficulties are considerable in following the migrations of wounded from one hospital to another. For instance, they will remain but one day at a certain hospital, two days at another, and so on. Every effort is made to deal expeditiously with mail in such cases. Correspondents in Canada, however, send letters by the hundred with such addresses as "John Smith, care of Army Post Office, London," whereas the Army Post Office so far as England is concerned, is non-existent and applies only to the army in the field. The greatest care should be taken to have the man's regimental number plainly indicated. The extraordinary congestion in all branches of the main service, civil and military, ought also to be borne in mind.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return, and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and at once, while future attacks are warded off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

Him: Darling, I would ask you to be my wife, but I'm afraid my income of only $2,000 a year would not be sufficient for us to get along on.

Her: Oh, yes, it would. I can dress on $1,500 a year and we would have all the rest for our living and household expenses.—Indianapolis Star.

Soldiers Have Clothes Made From Paper

Is a Light Weight, Warm and Inexpensive Garment

One of the big paper mills in France recently completed a series of experiments undertaken under the auspices of the French Academy of Science with the object of producing a paper which should be suitable for making underwear. After patient research their efforts were crowned with success in the form of a paper not only soft and pliable, but so water-tight, antiseptic, tough and durable as to be excellently fitted for making vests and plastrons for soldiers. In fact, it is predicted that the basis of a new industry has thus been laid and that these warm, lightweight, inexpensive garments will be in great demand in times of peace.

The plastron is a garment generally worn over the shirt and beneath the suspenders, which hold it in position. Its weight is not more than 2.6 ounces, and when folded it takes very little space, a great advantage in a soldier's kit. It can be worn for about a month. The gilet plastron, or combination vest and plastron, is fuller and heavier. It is specially designed for sentinels and men on duty for long hours in the trenches. It is tufted with a sort of cellulose felt, which makes it exceedingly warm. At the same time its composition is such that vermin find no shelter in its folds, a matter of vital importance to the men to whom the bite of a parasite may mean infection with the dreaded typhus fever.

Then there is the gilet, or waistcoat, without the plastron, a garment intended for general use by sportsmen — hunters, fishermen, motorists and aviators.

"I understand that your daughter is going to take music lessons."

"Not exactly," replied Farmer Corntossel. "We haven't the heart to tell her that her voice sounds terrible, so we're goin' to hire a regular teacher to do it."—Washington Star.

BOVRIL

Scientific Tests Prove It To Possess
A Great Body-building Power

The Born Writer

The Literary Gift Is One Which Is Not Acquired

The death of Jack London and the sketches of his career occasioned by his death present the picture of a young man who saw with discernment the seamy side of life, and the adventurous side, and wrote entertainingly about what he saw. The late O. Henry's literary product was a result of his reaction to conditions he encountered when he left a clerk's walk of life and thrust himself amid more colorful surroundings.

Such lives as those of Jack London and O. Henry incline observers to the view that a writer still is called by writing, and that the man who sets out deliberately to prepare himself to make writing his calling, selecting it as another man selects law or medicine or mercantile life, because of the opportunities it offers, as judged by the results obtained by its successful exponents, is likely to prove a stodgy writer.

Laurence Sterne was a fiddling, bookish convivial, obscure country parson at 47 when a single book drew him up to the heights of fame and made him a man "awaited by dinner engagements a fortnight deep" wherever he went in Europe. The book so flagrantly violated the conventions of narrative writing that Horace Walpole called it a book written backwards. Digression had been called a distasteful, if not disqualifying, fault. Sterne became known as a master of digression. He trifled with his readers, and mocked learning and its laws. He was able to do so because genius is not amenable to law.

Mark Twain, as everyone knows, received a poor education and was apprenticed to a painter, afterward becoming steamboat pilot, a private secretary, a miner, a provincial journalist, before his flame of genius burned through the coating of circumstances which had made him a jack-of-all-trades, and revealed him as a great humorist.

There is a growing army of men and women of good education and comfortable financial situation who select writing as a polite occupation promising fair monetary rewards. Those who peg away at it long enough and hard enough manage, as a rule, to get into the magazines, if not to get a publisher of books to discover them; but there remains the pleasing view, and it hardly is illusion, that writers who command a large audience, through the medium of the genius of a Sterne, a Clemens, an O. Henry, or the talent of a Jack London, will be always born to write rather than made in college and finished by special courses in writing.

There is no more effective vermifuge on the market than Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very serviceable medicine for children in regulating the infantile system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in their composition that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are followed, and they can be given to children in the full assurance that they will utterly destroy all worms.

What It Was

An officer lately returned from Alexandria brings home a story of the British soldier's humor. A certain curio-collecting captain had prevailed upon two privates to move his effects. They managed everything save a weighty packing-case, which defied their united efforts. As they paused to wipe the sweat from their brows one asked:

"What the deuce is in it, Bill?"

"'T' Pyramids," answered Bill, promptly.—Tit-Bits.

Flubdub: That's a bad cold you have, Guzzler. Are you taking anything for it?

Guzzler: Thanks, old man. I don't care if I do.

Changed Opinions

Lloyd George has done many remarkable things, but possibly none so wonderful as the conversion of Lord Northbourne. His lordship was so incensed by the Budget proposals when Lloyd George was Chancellor of the Exchequer that he publicly announced his intention of roasting a fat bullock in celebration of the going out of office of Lloyd George, when that should occur. Now he has decided to give the beast to a war charity auction in special recognition of the patriotic services of the Minister of War. — From the London Daily Sketch.

Off to Old Country for Domestics

Miss Francis A. Biden has returned from a western trip covering the principal prairie cities, where she met many ladies and received applications for domestic help. Miss Biden is a born Canadian and has spent all her life in Western Canada. It is her intention immediately arrangements are completed in connection with her Winnipeg business to leave for Great Britain early in January, returning with a large party of selected domestic servants. These of course, will all have been placed before arriving. Miss Biden's city address is care of the Grand Trunk Pacific city ticket office, 260 Portage avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

A Regular Cheer

"I hear," said a member of the church to the young parson—"I hear that you have an offer from another church."

"Yes," the minister replied, "I have a call offering four thousand dollars a year."

"And what," the friend inquired, "are you getting now?"

"Nine hundred."

"And you call the other a call? I think it was nothing short of a yell."

"And how are you, Robinson?"

"Like the weather report."

"Changeable?"

"No, dry, with little or no change."

The Way to Live

Youth and Beauty Depend Largely on Our Daily Habits

No one likes to grow old. It is only the person who has reached a very high altitude of serenity or exaltation who can be satisfied to see the last remnant of youth departing and be happy.

Since this is true, it should be the aim of everyone to defer that day by every reasonable and scientific process. The self-indulgent person who devours a box of confectionery with relish, and who never knows the enjoyment of leaving the table without being wholly satisfied, is on the certain road to premature old age, for nothing ages after 30 like an over-abundance of flesh.

Besides, this self-indulgence weakens character and renders one less capable of developing the strong traits which are the foundation of all real beauty and attractiveness after the first youth has faded. It is not unusual to hear a person of this type bemoaning the loss of youth while sending a plate for extra helpings.

Physical exercise practised automatically in a mechanical manner will not give symmetry or health. Unless the mind aids the practice it might as well be abandoned. But diet, baths and physical exercises, followed with an interested and determined mind, will enable anyone to retain symmetry of form.

Youth and charm do not, however, depend upon form alone. Complexion, expression and manner are all handmaidens to beauty. In this age a bad complexion indicates something wrong with the mind. The determined mind will not submit to the blemish.

Good health has a great kinship with respectability of character. It has been well said that sickness is contemptible and unnecessary. The animals know enough to omit a meal when they are indisposed. Few people can be found who do not urge an invalid to eat more instead of less. Bad complexions are the result of wrong diet, lack of fresh air, lack of exercise, and lack of deep breathing.

Chaung Tau, a Chinese philosopher living 500 years before Christ, wrote: "The pure men of old slept without dreams, and walked without anxiety. They ate with discrimination, breathing deep breaths. For pure men draw breath from their uttermost depths, the vulgar only from their throats."

Added to neglect of physical rules of good health, which must make the foundations of youth and beauty, we have only to look about us and find the people who are ageing through wrong mental habits.

Despondency, worry, nervousness, petulence, avarice, jealousy, are all little foxes working away at the root of the tree of beauty. Severe, critical, fault-finding, intolerant thoughts all sharpen the features and dry the cuticle and take the lustre from the eye. When the light of youth fades from the eyes nothing but the light of hope can give them beauty. Maturity and the unidealistic mind produce premature and uninteresting old age. Elasticity of mind means elasticity of body.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Londoners Forced to Grope

A Fog So Dense and Black There That People Became Lost

London recently experienced its first dense fog since the war lighting, or rather darkening, order came into force. It was, perhaps, one of the worst fogs that ever enveloped the metropolis.

It was thick and black and grimy, and a peculiar feature was its warmth. It clung to wayfarers like a fluffy overall. There were also damp patches, and then it felt as though one were running into a newly washed blanket hanging out to dry.

No one has ever seen London so dark and looking so weird. Vehicular traffic was entirely suspended so far as the ordinary services were concerned. The dimmed lights of the street lamps could scarcely be seen a yard away. Trains were held up. Taxicabs were as rare as butterflies in December.

In the west end, theatregoers left the theatres and restaurants, plunged into the black fog, and instantly lost themselves. There were no omnibuses or taxicabs to take them home, and it was next to impossible to find one's way to the tube stations without direction. In most cases it was the blind leading the blind. One could not see even a few feet ahead.

In Trafalgar Square policemen acted as pilots to the few motor omnibuses and taxicabs that tried bravely to make headway.

The fog was no less dense in the suburbs than in central London. An Enfield resident spent half an hour crossing to his home from that of a friend, a distance of two hundred yards. A Stamford Hill resident, who reached home safely, failed for more than an hour to find his house.—London Express.

"William, you weren't listening to what I said."

"Er—what makes you think that, darling?"

"I asked you if you could let me have five pounds, and you smiled and said: 'Yes, dearest'!"

"How did Deeds make his reputation as a lawyer?"

"He was so well-to-do he could decline cases he knew he couldn't win."

Live Poultry

Bring Your Turkeys, Geese, Chickens and Ducks

To The Lacombe Creamery

Highest Market Prices Paid

A. Urquhart & Co.

MARMALADE

We have just added to stock a new home made Marmalade, made by

Mrs. Eaman's, Calgary

Put up in 4 lb. Tins

80c.

A Table Delicacy

Small Wares Department

Bar Pins, High Grade, enamel finish **25c**

Beauty Pins, Warranted hard enamel **10c**

Ball Buttons, for trimmings, in all colors **10c doz**

Leather Card Cases, each ... **50c**

Leather Money Purses, each **75c**

Leather Hand Bags. each **85c $1.50 $1.75**

Playing Cards, **15c** and **25c**

Barretts, ... **15c** to **25c**

Side Combs, ... **15c** to **25c**

Hair Combs, **15c 20c 25c 40c**

Tooth Brushes ... **15c** and **25c**

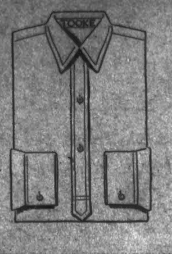
Whisks **25c** Cloth Brushes **25c**

Safety Pins, 5c per card, 6 for **25c**

B. P. C. Mercerised Crochet Cotton in White and Colors ... **15c** each

Standard Patterns **15c 20c 25c**

Excellent Values in Men's Shirts



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In plain grey and stripe, with separate soft collar and French cuffs........ **$1.50**

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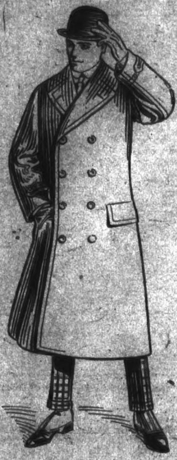
In a good variety of patterns, soft collars and cuffs....... **$1.25 and $1.50**

Men's Print Shirts
with stiff cuffs **75c and 85c**



Men's Black Cashmere Sox **30c to 65c**

Men's Heather Wool Sox **50c and 75c**

Men's Heavy Wool Sox **25c to 65c**

Men's Sweaters
In Navy, Grey, Cardinal, and Brown, **$2.75 to $7.00**

Boys' Sweaters
In Grey and Tan **$1.50 to $2.00**

Men's Heavy Tweed and Chinchilla Ulsters In Brown and Grey **$18.00 to $20.00**

Men's Stripe Cottonade Pants
Extra Heavy, Great Wearing Quality........ **$1.75**

Supreme Values

In the Dress Goods Department

A Few Quotations Here at Much Less Than Their Worth

Fine All Wool Cashmere
40 in. wide, in Black, Dark Red and Myrtle Green,........ **65c**

Fine All Wool English Whip Cord
40 in. wide, in Copenhagen, Black and Mahogany........ **85c**

Fine All Wool English Broadcloth
46 in. wide, in Navy, Brown and Fawn........ **1.25**

Fine All Wool Venetian Cloth
48 in. wide, in Navy, Black, Rose and Brown........ **1.00**

Fine All Wool Pebble Cloth
40 in. wide, in Black, Navy and Grey........ **75c**

All Wool Serges
Guaranteed Fast Dye, in Black, Navy, and New Blue, 42 in wide **1.10**

Also Many Odds and Ends of Wool Goods, in the Old Guaranteed Dyes, at Prices to Meet With Your Approval

WOULD RETAIN ALL EX-SOLDIERS WITHIN EMPIRE

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—Sir Robert Borden, following the close of the conferences between provincial and the federal government representatives last night, issued a statement describing the conferences in detail. The statement reads:

"The conference just concluded between the federal and provincial governments arose out of a recent dispatch from the British government with respect to probable immigration to overseas dominions of ex-soldiers from the United Kingdom. This dispatch expressed the desire of the British government to retain ex-soldiers within the United Kingdom as far as possible, and to co-operate with the dominions in retaining them within the empire in case they should desire to emigrate. Information was desired by the British government which would afford to intending immigrants from the United Kingdom all particulars as regards amounts and quality of land for settlement, size of holding, extent of government assistance, also of opening for employment, if any, offered by the governments of the overseas dominions. It was also proposed that a central body should be established in the United Kingdom to take such action as might be necessary there for this purpose, and the suggestion was made that each of the overseas dominions should be represented on that body.

"At the conference just concluded the discussion took a somewhat wide range and the members of the conference found it both interesting and instructive. The outline of a proposal by the federal government for land settlement was discussed, and proposals of like purpose, already enacted or under consideration by the various provincial governments, also came up for discussion. It was suggested that all information should immediately be supplied to the federal government as to existing provincial legislation, orders in council, etc., providing for land settlement, or employment of returned soldiers, together with full particulars of amount, situation, and character of land available, terms of homesteading, purchase, etc.

Somewhat wider proposals in which the federal government could co-operate with the provincial government for land settlement was also under discussion, and this discussion touched the question of settlement upon lands now in private ownership, but not in use for productive purposes. The great necessity of increased production was universally realized, and there was a hearty spirit of co-operation by all the governments for that most vital and important object.

"Proposals with respect to increased facilities for loans to the rural population, and as to the best method of co-operation between the federal and provincial governments for that purpose were also considered.

"As to employment, it was ascertained that in the various provinces preference would be given in the civil service to ex-soldiers and that this preference would doubtless be extended to public works. A warm desire on the part of all the governments to assist generally in obtaining employment for returned soldiers or for soldiers emigrating to Canada, was also manifest.

"The question of technical education was also discussed and suggestions as to possible co-operation by the federal governments in that regard were favorably considered."

SHIPPING EXPLOSIVES

In spite of the fact that the law is distinctly against the shipment of dynamite or any other explosive on railway trains, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package and giving notice thereof in writing to the station agent where the package is shipped, persons continue to resort to all kinds of devices to carry explosives in defiance of the law. The lowest fine possible for such infraction of the law is five hundred dollars.

Very recently a firm of well-drillers shipped a well-digging outfit from Brownlee to Cheviot, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The statement given to the station agent was for "forty pieces of well-drilling machinery." Without complying with the instructions for shipping explosives the shippers placed a box containing about seventy pounds of dynamite on the car. The box had an open top and had sticks of dynamite packed around the outside of an inner box, which also contained dynamite. When an inspector of the company, at a station through which the car passed, made the discovery an action was taken and judgment was issued against the shippers for five hundred dollars and costs.

At the Rex

Sarah Bernhardt will be at the Rex on the evening of Thursday, 25th. Keep the date in mind and see the divine Sarah. First show will commence at 7.45 sharp in order that all in Lacombe and district may have the opportunity of seeing this great artist in a great Blue-Bird production.

Another of the leading stars of stage and screen will appear before Lacombe audiences at the Rex on next Saturday and Monday evenings. We refer to Myrtle Gonzalez, who is featured in "A Romance of Billy Goat Hill," and it will pay you to witness the play and see the many endearing charms of this clever young woman.

You still have the opportunity of witnessing one of those excellent mixed programmes being shown at the Rex every Wednesday and Friday evening. See one tonight (Wednesday).

NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Village of Gull Lake.

Take Notice that the Tax Enforcement Return of the Village of Gull Lake will be submitted for Confirmation to the Judge presiding at the sittings of the District Court of the Judicial District of Red Deer, to be held at the Town of Lacombe on Wednesday, the Twenty-First day of February, 1917, at the hour of 10 a.m.

Dated at Lacombe, this 12th day of December, 1916.

JOHN McKENTY,
Secretary-Treasurer of the Village of Gull Lake.

Great West Blacksmith Shop

TRAVIS & HOATH
Proprietors

Owing to the high cost of material it will pay you well to repair your old rigs and save buying new.

We do all kinds of repair work on Wagons, Buggies, Cutters and Sleighs, also Blacksmithing, Wood-Working, Painting, Buggy-Top Repairing.

Repair Work our Specialty.
Give Us a Trial.

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GREENFIELD'S EXCHANGE

For a SQUARE DEAL

We Buy, Sell, and Exchange Anything of Value

Greenfield's Exchange
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EDMONTON - ALTA.

John Fortune

CITY LIVERY AND FEED STABLE

Careful Attention given to Commercial Trade
First Class Rigs and Good Drivers

Draying on Short Notice

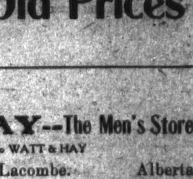
LACOMBE - ALBERTA

Everything for Men at the Old Prices

DAVID HAY--The Men's Store
Successor to WATT & HAY

Barnett Ave. Lacombe. Alberta

The Right Kind of COAL for the New Year



You need no overalls to fire your furnace if you buy our coal. It is all thoroughly screened and cleaned. It is the best coal mined in Alberta, which means it is high in heat units.

Trimble-Garland Lumber Co.
Allan St. - Lacombe

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.